PETROL,
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 220 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
Sept,				
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	8000	....	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	20th Sept
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. UBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinkoku Maru	E. Kuchiki	5336	12th Sept.	21st Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.
Luzen Maru	T. Miegata	4075	24th Oct	4th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow	A & C	6545	Sept. 25th
City of London	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 1 th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer	Class	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London	A & C	9000	....	24th Oct.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	263	853	420	630
London via Marseilles	550	1,088	486	796
Liverpool	309	909	459	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and all particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route

"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday 18th September, *Direct

"LINGA," 2185 Tuesday, 21st Sept. 11 a.m.†

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 17th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday the 17th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing on or about 17th September via Porebunder calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 22nd September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

15th September, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Rivala	6988	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST. MATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500 000
Called-up Capital	£600,600
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Russell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

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Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at out prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENT SEASON IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

LADIES BLOUSES

A consignment of the latest designs and newest materials.

ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

SPECIAL SHOW

OF THESE IN OUR

WINDOWS & SHOW ROOMS

ON

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

Messrs. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.,

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney.
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 25,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is posted to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

FOUND.—On the Poona Race Course on Governor's Cup Day a LADY'S GOLD CIGARETTE CASE. Case will be returned on owner paying cost of advertisement. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE SISTERS of St. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME, Mazagon, cordially invite their friends, benefactors and well-wishers to be present for the blessing of the New Home, Reynold's Road, Agripada, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.). 901

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 30, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED paying guest in modern well-ventilated flat on Cuffe Parade, E. L. and fans, good table. Apply to Box No. 100, care of this paper. 550

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly, Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED for Mercantile Firm, preferably a Pensioner well versed in correspondence having worked in Civil and Military Departments office. Apply with copies of testimonials or service book stating age and lowest salary expected to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1770

WANTED immediately a CHEMICAL EXPERT to prepare Magnesium Chloride from brine. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating pay expected, to
DEWAN,
Dhrangadra State.
Dhrangadra, 5th September, 1915. 900

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of 3RD MEDICAL WOMAN in the Dufferin Hospital, Agra. Pay Rs. 300 per month and free quarters. Application should be addressed to PRINCIPAL, Medical School, Agra. Only those holding British qualification need apply. 809

WANTED a GRADUATE on Rs. 50–55—60, and an INTERMEDIATE on Rs. 35 p.m. Both with Sanskrit as S. L. with prospects. Apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) B. V. DEO, B.A.,
Mamlatdar and Manager,
A., V. School, Chikhli Dist. Surat. 1739

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED for employment by an English Solicitor's firm at Nairobi East Africa (1) A Gujerati Hindoo or Parsee having knowledge of Indian Civil and Criminal Proceedure Codes as a Managing Clerk (2) A Gujerati Hindu or Parsee expert Shorthand Typist having experience of work in a Solicitors office; salary in each case between Rs. 140 to Rs. 200. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. 1765

WANTED.

WANTED PATIENTS, suffering from Consumption. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy you. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1711

WANTED—a fast typist and general clerk one who has passed School Final Examination preferred. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1791

WANTED a NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Sanitary Association; Baroda, pay Rs. 50 to 70, according to qualifications. Must know Gujrati. Apply to Dr. SUMANT B. MEHTA, Baroda. 1785

WANTED—Private note-taking and TYPECOPYING work by an expert Steno-Typist (own machine). Terms moderate. Please write to No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1792

SMART YOUNG LADY required for HABERDASHERY Department wihth previous experience. Apply to the BRANCH MANAGER, Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1793

WANTED.—Respectable firms desiring to be represented by LOCAL AGENTS in a progressive Native State. Good reference supplied. Write with full details to "LOCAL AGENTS," c/o. "The Bombay Chronicle." 1692

WANTED a GOVERNESS capable of teaching upto the Matriculation standard a Hindu girl aged 11 years and a boy aged 7 years. Both children can talk in English and Hindi though their mother tongue is Gujarati. Apply stating terms to C. M. Thacker, Barrister, Raipur C. P. 1698

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—LIGHT VICTORIA in good condition wheels rebuilt this year with brake. Rs. 300. Owner transferred. Apply to Box No 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1780

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—French family have large airy room, English bath, with board for two, Rs. 125 each, E. L. F. lift, Wodehouse Road Apply "Room", Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 909

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET.—MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, Drawing Room, 5 Bedrooms, Verandah, Stable, etc. Latest Sanitary Fittings. Apply within. 1682

TO BE LET immediately extensive Shop premises in "Waterloo Mansions," Esplanade Road and "Taj Building," Hornby Road. For area, rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1731

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SHINKOKU MARU" having arrived on the 13th instant from Japan via Hongkong Singapore, Penang, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay No survey will be held on Cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within five days after the cargo has been discharged. Capt. Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Cargo in single Gunnies will be surveyed. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
Y. ASAI.
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
15th September, 1915.

NOTICE.

FRESH SEALED TENDERS for the supply of undermentioned articles of grain, from 1st October, 1915, to 30th April, 1916, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.
GRAM, BARLEY AND OATS.
Forms of tender and schedules can be had on application to the undersigned in writing on payment of Rupee one, without which the application will not be attended to.
(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Lt.-Colonel,
Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar, 13th September, 1915. 1787

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

A PROSPEROUS Cafe and confectionery business situated in the centre of the residential quarter of Karachi, close to the leading Clubs.
Apply in the first instance by letter to W. N. Richardson, Esq., Controller of Trading Concerns in Sind, Karachi. 1741

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that EBRAHIM HAJI JAMAL and ESMAIL HAJI JAMAL have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.
All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift inheritance mortgage charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and on the North Side of the 8th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1695, Street No. 85 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4223, 4224, 4225 and 4936 New Nos. A10789 to 10794 and 11165 Old Survey Nos. 1/3775, 2/3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3778 and New Survey No. 3/6805 and containing by admeasurement (222 2/9) two hundred and twenty-two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vankati Narsoo on the West by the Kamatipura Centre Road on the North by the property of Sayaji Nagoo-ji and on the South by the said 8th Kamatipura Street.
Dated this 14th day of September, 1915.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
1784 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. Emb 9.

THE Asst-Director of S. and T., 6th Divisional Area, invites written offers, which will be opened at the Office of the Embarkation Supply No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, at 12 noon (S. T.), on Saturday, the 25th September, 1915, for the supply of Indian food stuffs and grain as per following schedule, from the 1st November, 1915, to the 31st January, 1916, required for shipment to Forces Overseas.
2. Forms of tender and schedules with specifications of the several items and any further particulars are obtainable on application in writing to the Asst-Director of S. and T., 6th Divisional Area at Poona.
3. No earnest money will be required.

Articles required to be supplied	Where required.
1. Rice	To be delivered at the Alexandra Docks, Bombay, at such time or times and in such quantities as may be required by the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay.
2. Ghi	
3. Goor	
4. Dhal of sorts	
5. Gram parched	
6. Chillies	
7. Turmeric	
8. Garlic	
9. Ginger	
10. Sugar	
11. Pepper	
12. Limejuice	
13. Powa	
14. Dried fruits	
15. Tamarind	
16. Oats (whole)	
17. Gram (whole)	
18. Barley (whole)	
19. Bran	
20. Nitre	
21. Crushing of Grain	

There are no fixed quantities, either minimum or maximum, supplies as required will be taken.
G. W. PALIN, Col.,
Asst.-Director of S. and T.,
6th (Poona) Divl: Area.
Poona, 13-9-15. 1786

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF RAO BAHADUR ELLAPA BALLARAM. .....Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 30th day of August, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will and Codicil having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 9th day of September, 1915 to Mr. Venkana Ellapa Ballaram (in the Will called Venkaka Luxmon the adopted son of the deceased abovenamed) and Dr. G. B. Prabhakar of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., their Attorneys at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay up their debts to the said Executors without any delay.
Dated this 14th day of September, 1915.
PAYNE & CO.,
1789 Executors Attorneys.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1775

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a Moiety of a Landed Property, at Bhuj Moholla or Don Tad 2nd Row.
Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanjee and others, Transferees of Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, dated respectively, the 3rd day, November, 1911, and the 15th day of August, 1912, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Rahimtulla, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the moiety, or one half share of the said Mahomed Rahimtulla of the following landed property, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground, rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Don Tad, 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey No. 2595, and New Survey No. 2928, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2131, and Street Nos. 331, 335, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Don Tad Street, now known as Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Abde Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassam Noormahomed, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed, and now of Haji Noormahomed Cosman, which premises are comprised in the said Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, dated respectively, the 3rd day of November, 1911, and the 15th day of August, 1912, and made between Mahomed Rahimtulla of the one part, and Furdoonji Aderji Madan, of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Transferees, at their Office in Alice Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to secure chandeliers, life size old oil-paintings, crystoleum paintings, old engravings, large size orchestra (music organ), 10 x 7 x 4 feet size, large marble vases, historical pictures, large pier glasses, handsome English and teak and blackwood furniture, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY the 19th day of September 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill in Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Jejibhoy's bungalow opposite the old Cumballa Hotel, very valuable and handsome English teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising large blackwood dining table to seat 30 persons large oval dining table, dinner and dumbwaiters, hall sofas, chairs, handsome cabinets, table ornaments, English and teakwood bedsteads, chiffoniers, writing tables, book cases, cupboards, books, vase lamps, tables, chairs, etc., etc.
2 Large 9 x 6 feet pier glasses in Massine gilt frames.
18, 12, 8, 6 and 4 lights hanging chandeliers by Nesh and other makers.
10 x 4 feet orchestra (large music organ) by Embop and Mukle, London, with 14 music barrels.
1 Large Hall music organ with 5 barrels.
1 pair 10 x 6½ feet oil paintings in massive gilt frames H. R. M. King Edward the 7th and H. R. M. Queen Alexandra.
1 pair crystoleum oil paintings.
2 old engravings (The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher on the evening of victory at Waterloo and Nelson receiving the sword on Board the San Josef February 14th 1797.).
Old Monastery oil paintings with time-pieces, solid marble vases and figures, large taj model in case, solid marble round table.
Old china marble sofas, etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF HORMASJI BOMANJI JIJIBHOY ESQR.

Catalogus are published and the property is on view.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

1 Handsome light rubber tyred cabriolette by Windover.
1 "Argyll" 4 seated 14 H. P. motor car with hood.
1 very elegant specially made to order square shaped, side closed bicycle wheeled English brougham by Hooper, London, very little and carefully used, cane be seen by appointment.
N. B.—We recommend cinematograph owners to see the large orchestra large organ.

AUCTION SALE of 438 bales Cashmere Cloth Manufactured in the Globe Mills.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Cloth Shop of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. in Vithalwady, out of Fort, by order of the Bombay Piece-Goods Trading Co., Selling Agents, to the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Govindji Bhanji, the following bales of Cashmere Cloth, viz:—
50 bales each 80 pieces, No. 72, whole border, 22 bales each 80 pieces, No. 72, split border, 95 bales each 70 pieces, No. 702, 42 bales each 70 pieces, No. 802, 32 bales

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY.—Continued.

each 70 pieces, No. 902, 1 bale 70 pieces No. A 902, 41 bales each 60 pieces, No. 79, 17 bales each 60 pieces, No. D 87, 9 bales each 60 pieces, No. D 84, 17 bales each 80 pieces, No. 2041, 2 bales each 70 pieces, No. 5761, 2 bales each 70 pieces, No. 2761, 26 bales each 70 pieces, No. 91½, 6 bales each 70 pieces, No. 777, 1 bale 80 pieces, No. 777, 8 bales each 60 pieces No. 91 8 bales each 60 pieces, No. D 89, 6 bales each 60 pieces, No. D 920, 5 bales each 60 pieces, No. D 92, 5 bales each 80 pieces No. 3041, 36 bales each 80 pieces, No. 2505, 6 bales each 70 pieces, No. 888.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within fifteen days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th September, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseed in bags, wheat, juvari, linseed, harda, toor, dry chillies and gram in bags, bundles of cotton, packages and case of machinery, case of hair oil, lot of manganese ore, baskets of bangles, bundles of luggage, bundles of gunny bags, wooden packages, bundles of jagree, empty drums bags of sweeping grains, lot of old records, etc., etc.
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
The property of a gentleman.
1 rubber tyred bicycle wheels, square brougham by Press, in very good condition.
1 English rubber tyred mail-phaeton by Windover & Co., in excellent condition.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1915.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ole Suppliers and Manufacturers in India of
"THE KRYPTOK"
An ideal, invisible, bifocal, spectacle-lens.
BALIWALLA & HOMI,
Kalbadevi Road,
(Opposite The Post Office.)
the Leading Opticians of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
Maurice E. Bandmann presents BRAHAM AND CAMPBELL'S Co.,
The "GROTESQUES"
England's leading concert party from the Savoy Theatre, London.
FRESHER! BRIGHTER! MERRIER THAN EVER!
In a Special Programme of all their most successful items concluding with "A VILLAGE CONCERT" and "A TELEPHONE BELLE"—their two most laughable burlesques.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30:
Pathe Freres latest topical Drama
"THE BRIDGE ON THE YSER"
A vigorous and exciting photoplay of enthralling interest founded on incidents in the present great war. Told in three parts.

EDWARDES THEATRE
VICTOR CINEMA
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.
30,000 Feet. — — — — — — — — — 15 Series. — — — — — — — — — —30 Parts.
The "Universal" Serial Production universally acknowledged to be unique of its kind.
Don't fail to see
World's Master Film.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 'Phone 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
EULALIE
In 3 Parts. 3,000 Feet.
Adapted from the Marchioness Townsend's original story "When East Meets West."
A weird and mystic story of Hypnotism and Wireless.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
HALF RATES.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Gen. Manager. Mrs. Buckingham.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GAIETY THEATRE—EDWARDES THEATRE
6-30 P.M. 10 P.M.
LAST NIGHT OF
LEO GANN.
GWENNIE GORDON.
SIGNOR MOLINI.
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT TO STEVE BUCKINGHAM, TUSEDAY 28th SEPT.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

DAILY THREE SHOWS
7, 8-45 and 10-30.
LONDON'S UNDERWORLD
OLYMPIA
CINEMA.

LECTURE
By Mrs. ANNIE BESANT
AT THE
EMPIR THEATRE
On Wednesday, 15th instant,
at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)
ON
"THEOSOPHY AND WAR"
ORCHESTRA ROWS A TO G. ..... Rs. 2.
ORCHESTRA ROWS H. TO K.—Rs. 1.4.
SECOND CLASS ..... Re. 1.
DRESS CIRCLE ..... Ans. 8.
UNRESERVED. ..... Ans. 4.
PIT—FREE BY ADMISSION CARDS.
TICKETS CAN BE HAD FROM THE BLAVATSKY LODGE, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Bay current gave some heavy falls in the United Provinces. During the past twenty-four hours Lucknow had ten inches of rainfall, Beneras and Bareilly four each, and Cawnpore one and a half. The current also penetrated into the Punjab and gave moderate to heavy-rain in the south-eastern districts and heavy cloud is reported this morning over the whole of east and north Punjab. The Arabian sea current continues to give no rain, conditions unsettled over the Bay where a storm may appear during the next day or two.

The principal amounts are:—Meerut 2, Roorkee 1½, Ambala 3 and Sutna 4 inches.

Extension of rainfall in North-West India is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th September, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 3.00in. and Delhi 0.21in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Lahore and the east Punjab. Temperature is in defect in the east Punjab but in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Mainpuri has had 0.35in., Cawnpore 1.74in., and Allahabad 0.82in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.66in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess except in lower Sind; night temperature is also above normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces, Raipur reports 0.65in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the setting in once more of precipitation in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, while a few showers have occurred in Rajputana and in the south-east Central Provinces. From the Peninsula no rainfall has been reported.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab and the United Provinces and a few showers in the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 14th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	98.6	80.9	90	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	94.1	84.8	68	..	0	—0.17
Do. (13th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.4	83.3	66	..	0.65	—3 94
Rawalpindi	93.0	73.4	94	..	13.52	—7 76
Lahore	99.7	78.3	81	..	2.72	—11 73
Hissar	96.1	71 6	98	0.09	4.46	..
Ambala	87.7	72.1	93	3.00	13.51	—8.50
Delhi	86.2	73.8	91	0.21	7.68	—13.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.3	78.2	91	..	13.99	—8 52
Mainpuri	82 0	75.8	96	0.35	20.89	—0.90
Jhansi	92.6	76.8	74	..	18 14	—13.76
Cawnpore	84.8	75 0	97	1.74	50.52	29.93
Allahabad	81.2	74.9	93	0.82	36.67	5.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.5	77.8	69	..	0.06	—2.38
Karachi	84.3	75.5	87	..	0.25	—5.79
Ajmer	97.2	80.4	55	..	7.85	—10 28
Jaipore	98.4	77.5	79	0.66	9.23	—11.28
Kotah	99.6	83 6	43	..	13.92	—10.84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	76.6	67	..	3.69	—8.04
Dwarka	84.6	77.1	79	..	7.52	—5.86
Veraval	82.9	77.2	87	..	7.40	—8.86
Rajkot	95.1	72.3	56	..	6.98	—16.59
Bhavnagar Pass	91.6	74.1	73	0.01	8.29	—9 84
Surat	87.1	75.0	76	..	21.45	—14 88
Ahmedabad	99.6	79 0	70	..	9.11	—18.09
Deesa	100.3	78.1	67	..	4.30	—17.57
Neemuch	92.1	73.2	89	..	12.60	—12.64
Indore	90.2	69.5	82	..	19.72	—7.30
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	76.8	82	..	63.68	16.09
Saugor	88.8	73.6	73	..	5.32	—3.72
Hoshangabad	89 5	72 2	86	..	36 66	—5 28
Khandwa	87.8	70.9	86	..	21.09	—3 48
Akola	89 8	72.6	71	..	25.61	—1.18
Amraoti	88 8	70.7	83	..	26.81	0.82
Nagpur	91.1	74.7	73	..	38.33	—1.22
Chanda	89.3	75.2	81	..	33 36	—9.61
Raipur	84.7	72 1	93	0.65	43.35	3.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86 3	76.5	82	..	69.39	5.12
Ratnagiri	84 5	75.1	83	..	92.41	1.60
Mormugao	83.4	74.7	95	..	77.09	—5.43
Karwar	84.5	73.2	97	..	86.23	—20.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.1	68.1	75	..	16.08	0.37
Ahmednagar	82.1	67.9	90	..	19.32	4.43
Poona	85.0	66.3	89	..	27.21	9.52
Sholapur	92.0	70.9	79	..	14.76	—4.39
Bijapur	90 4	69.5	88	..	8.86	—2.49
Belgaum	80 5	63.5	92	..	34 15	—1.54
Aurangabad	88.2	66.8	81	..	22 52	1.43
Nizamabad (Indur)	88 0	71 8	..	..	27.65	—4.60
Hyderabad	87.0	71 4	84	..	34.94	14.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84 6	75.1	84	..	83.38	—20.79
Calicut	83 2	76.7	95	..	79.39	—5.59
Cochin	84.1	76.7	83	..	71.53	3.17
Colombo	86.3	77.6	81	0.02	22 48	3.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	80.2	76	..	30.83	10.31
Bellary	96.1	74 6	61	..	12.46	4.29
Cuddapah	100.5	80 2	62	..	11.20	—5.00
Madras	100.0	79.7	72	..	..	..
Bangalore	88.0	67.6	76	..	14.33	—1.39
Coimbatore	91.5	72.6	78	..	6.41	1.68
Trichinopoly	100 3	78.7	61	..	6.26	—2.58
Negapatam	96 8	79.7	79	..	6.71	—2.50

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.753	inche
Temperature of Air	82.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	"
Dew Point	75 5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.797	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3	"
Minimum do. do.	77.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W-WNW	
Movement or Wind do. do	128	miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	5 97	"
Do. do year	70.80	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th Sept.	0.00	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 14th September 1915, was 30.002 inches. No temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay. Mean Time.	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h m	ft. in.	Sept	h m	ft. in
Tu.	14	m 2 20	27 11	14	m 7 55	18 9
		2 6a	26 10		8 12a	15 7
W.	15	m 3 16	27 1	15	m 8 40	19 11
		2 52a	25 10		9 4a	16 4
Th	16	m 4 21	26 4	16	m 10 2	20 11
		3 53a	24 9		10 14a	17 1
Fr.	17	m 5 41	25 10	17	m 0 13a	21 3
		5 18a	24 0		11 48a	17 13
SAT.	18	m 7 14	26 0	18	m 1 45a	20 6
		6 58a	24 0			
SUN.	19	m 8 26	26 7	19	m 1 21	17 10
		8 27a	24 11		2 45a	19 4
Mon	20	m 9 21	27 3	20	m 2 31	17 6
		9 31a	26 0		3 33a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept	Sunrise	Sunset
" 14 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 26m	" 6h. 43m
" 15 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 26m	" 6h 43m.
" 16 (Thursday)	" 6h 26m	" 6h 42m.
" 17 (Friday)	" 6h 26m	" 6h 41m.
" 18 (Saturday)	" 6h. 27m	" 6h. 40m.
" 19 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m	" 6h. 39m.
" 20 (Monday)	" 6h 27m	" 6h 38m

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept 1st 8h 26-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept 16th 0h 51-3m p m. Full Moon 1915 Sept. 23rd 3h 5-2m p. m

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 14th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.00	69.39	68.39	65.45
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	72.54	69.55	76.42
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	68.14	71.54	75.61
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	75.64	79.00	79 27

TRAIN MURDER CASE.

ALLEGED MURDER OF SISTER-IN-LAW.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

A train murder case is proceeding before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

In this case Saligram Singh, a moneylender of the Punjab, is accused of murdering a Peshwari woman.

On the 3rd of April the police discovered the dead body of a Peshwari woman in an inter-class compartment at Asansole and a "dao" was found lying close by. The police traced the "dao" to one Mullak Raj, another Punjabi, employed at the Barrackpore Station. Being shown the photograph of the deceased Mulluk Raj recognised it and said that it was the photograph of a woman who had come to his house some time ago with the accused. On the day of the occurrence the accused left for Calcutta with the woman but returned to Calcutta alone. Being questioned by Mulluk Raj the accused said that the woman went to Howrah station with him. At Howrah he found a friend of his with whom she had been left on her way to the Punjab. On these facts the accused was arrested by the police.

Being questioned the accused denied the fact of his going to Barrackpore at all. The case for the prosecution is that the accused murdered the woman was his sister-in-law named Draupadi. From enquiries made in the Punjab the police ascertained that the accused and Draupadi left the Punjab together. The accused stated that he had left Draupadi at Hardwar. Draupadi's relations, however, on being shown the photograph of the murdered woman could not recognise her.

COLLEGE TEACHER INTERNED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Kulachandra Roy of Khajpura, Chandpur, who had been serving in the Bengal National College, has been ordered to be interned in his native village. He reported himself to the Police Superintendent on Monday.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

NOTICES

THE LIST OF APPLICATION CLOSES ON THE 25TH SEPT. 1915.

Thi Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies. Calcutta.

THE CHAPARMUKH-SILGHAT RAILWAY Co., LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1913-14.

Under sanction from the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India.

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 23,00,000

in 23,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at par.

Payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on Application,

Rs. 20 on Allotment,

and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 25 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Directors:

SIR RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E., 6 & 7, Clive Street, Calcutta, Civil Engineer & Merchant, (Messrs. Martin & Co.) Chairman.

C. W. WALSH, Esq., 6 & 7, Clive Street, Calcutta, Merchant, (Messrs. Martin & Co.).

THE HON. MR E. H. BRAY, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, Merchant, (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.)

G. B. McNAIR, Esq., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Solicitor, (Messrs. Morgan & Co.)

THE HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E., J.P., 65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, Merchant, (Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co.)

The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta (appointed by Government.)

The Government of India has the power from time to time to appoint any one person to be a Director of the Company. Such person is to be ex-officio member of all committees appointed by the Board of Directors.

Bankers:

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, LTD., CALCUTTA.

Managing Agents in Calcutta:

MESSRS. MARTIN & CO.

Agents in Bombay:

MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.

Registered Office:

6 & 7, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Solicitors:

MESSRS. MORGAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

Auditors:

MESSRS. LOVELOCK & LEWES, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS

The Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Company, Limited.

PURPOSE OF COMPANY.

This Company is formed to construct under contract with the Secretary of State for India, the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway—a length of 52.8 miles on the metre gauge.

HISTORY OF PROJECT.

The Railway was surveyed from Kampur to Silghat in 1909, but as the section from Kampur to Nowgong was not considered the best alignment, a fresh survey was undertaken by Messrs. Martin and Co., starting from Chaparmukh to Nowgong, and on the basis of these surveys the present estimates have been prepared.

PROBABLE TRAFFIC.

The traffic prospects as shown in detail below, are extremely favourable.

TERMS OF CONCESSION.

The main concessions granted to the Company by the Secretary of State are the following:—

1. Land for Railway purposes free.
2. Favourable rates over lines owned and worked by the State for conveyance of construction materials.
3. A guarantee by the Government of India of 3½ per cent. per annum on the approved paid up share-capital of the Company from the close of the period during which interest is payable out of capital subject to the condition that all surplus profits which may be earned by the Company after paying interest on the approved paid up share capital at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and after meeting the Administration charges of the Company, as allowed by the Government of India, shall be divided equally between the Government and Company.

These concessions will remain in force until such time as the line may be purchased by Government.

4. Additional guarantee by Assam Government. A subsidy for a period of ten years by the Assam Administration sufficient to increase the rate of dividend to 4½ per cent. per annum when the net earnings or the Company are insufficient to admit of payment of a dividend at this rate.
5. The payment of interest out of Capital during construction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the Capital as paid up.
6. Working and maintenance of the line by the Assam-Bengal Railway at 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Company, the charge to include the provision of all necessary Rolling Stock.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

The Government guarantee of 3½ per cent. being a direct and positive guarantee from the Secretary of State for India, the shares of the Company are available for investment of Trust funds under Section 20(c) of the India Trusts Act, 1882.

CONSTRUCTION.

The Line will be constructed by the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the estimated cost of construction including preliminary expenses and interest during construction, amounts to Rs. 22,83,000.

PROBABLE EARNINGS.

The probable earnings have been arrived at after careful enquiry in the locality and on the actual import and export figures of the various tea gardens to be served by the Railway, which have been obtained from the Chairman of the Nowgong Committee of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association.

The rates for goods have been taken at 1.5 pies per maund per mile and the passenger rates at those at present charged on Messrs. Martin and Co.'s lines in Bengal—

The passenger earnings are estimated at ..... Rs. 1,67,706 per annum.
And goods earnings are estimated at Rs. 72,410 ,, ,,

Total Rs. 2,40,116 per annum.

Allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses the net earnings amount to Rs. 1,20 058 or over 5 per cent. on the Capital of Rs. 23,00,000.

INTEREST DURING CONSTRUCTION.

Subject to the law for the time being in force, payment out of Capital is sanctioned during the period which may extend to the close of the half-year in which the Railway shall have been opened throughout for public traffic of such sums as, with interim net earnings shall be required to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

REDEMPTION.

The Secretary of State has the option to purchase the Railway at the end of 30 years, from the date on which it is declared open for traffic, or at subsequent intervals of 10 years subject to the condition that at least one year's notice of the intention to purchase must be given. The price payable is to be 25 times the average net annual earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee) during the 3 years preceding the purchase, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. and a minimum of 100 per cent. on the actual capital expenditure on the line at the time of purchase.

In addition to the option above mentioned the Secretary of State has the further option to purchase the line at any time after giving one year's notice in the following cases:—

(1) If the Government consider it desirable to alter the gauge.

(2) If it is desired to convert the line into a line of through communication.

(3) If the Government desire to extend the line, and the Company is unable or unwilling to provide the necessary capital.

The price payable in the event of purchase in either of the three above mentioned cases is to be 25 times the average net earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee) during the 3 years preceding the purchase, or 115 per cent. of the actual capital expenditure on the line, whichever may be the greater.

Neither the Secretary of State nor the Assam-Bengal Railway Company accept any responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the proposed undertaking, nor of its probable profits after completion.

The concessions obtained are set out in and granted by:—

(1) A letter No. 0118-Camp, P. dated Delhi, 23rd February 1915 from the Government of India.

AGREEMENTS.

The following Agreements will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—

(1) Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Martin & Co., appointing them Managing Agents in Calcutta and between the Company and Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co., appointing them Agents in Bombay, and fixing their remuneration.

(2) Agreement between the Secretary of State and the Company.

(3) Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Martin & Co., and Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co., whereby in consideration of the payment of a commission of 5 per cent. of the subscribed Capital of the Company to the two firms jointly they undertake to pay brokeragas, all legal and other expenses of and incidental to the formation of the Company, of the preparation of this Prospectus, and generally all the preliminary expenses of the Company to the date of its incorporation, with the exception of the cost of registration and stamps.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreements and Government Concession above mentioned may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors or Managing Agents or Bombay Agents during the usual business hours. A copy of the Memorandum in accordance with Section 91 (1) (a) is attached to this Prospectus.

DIRECTORS.

Three Directors, namely, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, and Mr. C. W. Walsh as partners of Messrs. Martin & Co., and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas as partner of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co., are interested in the promotion of the Company, and the above mentioned commissions are payable to them by the Company.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors:—

Until otherwise determined by a general meeting the qualification of a Director other than the Director nominated by the Government or his Deputy, and other than the members of the Managing Agents' Firm, or of the Bombay Agents' firm who may be Directors, shall be the holding in his own right of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000. Shares held by the Managing Agents' Firm or the Bombay Agents' firm shall qualify any member or assistant of such firm to act as a Director notwithstanding that he may not personally hold the necessary qualification.

The Directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration of their services a sum of Rs. 30 a piece for each attendance at a meeting of Directors, with an addition of Rs. 20 to the Chairman.

The Directors will not proceed to allotment unless the whole of the issue now offered is subscribed.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 2.000 only beyond the percentage payable under the agreements above mentioned.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made upon the accompanying form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd. at Bombay or at any of its Branches together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares alloted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment or calls.

Failure to pay any subsequent instalments on shares alloted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the Company's Managing Agents, Agents, Bankers and Solicitors.

Dated, Bombay, the fifteenth day of September, 1915.

N. B.—Both of the undermentioned forms should be filled up and forwarded to the Bank

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.—*Bombay Agents.*

To

The Manager,

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA & CHINA,

BOMBAY.

Sir,

Please receive the sum of Rs._____ for _____ shares in the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Company, Limited, as per application attached.

Yours faithfully,

*Name*_____

*ess*_____

Dated _____ 19 .

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.—*Bombay Agents.*

No._____

To

The Managing Agents,

THE CHAPARMUKH-SILGHAT RAILWAY Co., Ld.

Gentlemen,

Please allot me _____ shares in the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Company, Limited, if available. I have this day paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the sum of Rupees _____ being five rupees for every share that I now apply for. I agree to accept the shares applied for, or such less number as the Directors may allot me upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the fifteenth day of September 1915, and do urther agree to pay the sum of Rs. 20/- per share on allotment and to pay the calls on the said shares as they become due, and to conform to the Articles of Association.

Yours faithfully,

*Name in full*_____

*Profession*_____

*Residence*_____

*Usual Signature*_____

Dated _____ 191 .

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICA'S WAR PROFITS.

How the United States are prospering in the Year of War is shown by the Board of Trade Returns. For the five months ended May, 1915, the domestic exports of Great Britain and the United States, compared with the corresponding period of 1914, were as follows:—

	1914 Exports. £	1915 Exports. £	Inc. or Dec. £
Britain	215,585,000	150,389,000	— 65,196,000
U. States	182,602,000	293,455,000	pl 111,453,000

Thus, while the domestic exports of the United States were substantially less than those of Great Britain during the first five months of 1914, the demestic exports from the States practically doubled those of Great Britain, in the first five months of 1915.

It is interesting to contrast the classifications of Domestic Exports from the United States in the corresponding months of 1914 and 1915, up to May. The values are given as follows:

	1914. £	1915. £
Crude foodstuffs ...	8,536,000	53,766,000
Other foodstuffs ...	23,756,000	48,283,000
Raw material ...	56,819,000	61,265,000
Partly manufactured	31,909,000	34,896,000
Manufactured ...	60,200,000	84,633,000
Miscellaneous ...	732,000	10,722,000

The value of manufactured cotton exported from the States rose from 20,096,000 dollars in the five 1914 months to 38,387,000 dollars in the five months to May, 1915.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
,, Sales of East India ..	200
,, Importe	Nil.
Mid. Americans	6.11—1
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30+15

New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..	10.31
	January ..	10.83
New York Official noon call	October ..	10.29
	January ..	10.83
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October ..	10.18
	January ..	10.73

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

Months.	Prev. closing price.	To-day's price
Sept	5.99	6.02
Sept-Oct.	5.99	6.02
Oct.-Nov.	6.03	6.06
Nov.-Dec.	6.08	6.11
Dec.-Jan.	6.11	6.14
Jan.-Feb.	6.14	6.18
Feb.-Mar.	6.18	6.21
March-April	6.21	6.25
April-May	6.25	6.28
May-June	6 28	6.31
June-July	6 31	6.33
July-Aug.	6 34	6.35
Aug.-Sep.	6.34	6.35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	4.25	
,, ,, Fully Good	4.40	
,, ,, Fine ..	4 55	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.75	unchgd.
,, ,, Fine ..	5 05	
,, Broach Good ..	5.45	
,, ,, Fully Good	5.60	
,, ,, Fine ..	5.75	
,, Scinde Good ..	4.25	unchanged
,, ,, Fully Good	4.40—5	
,, ,, Fine ..	4.55+5	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	25,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ,, ,, to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York October . ..	10.41
Futures at New York January . ..	10.96
Spot Cotton at New York	10.40 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	10.00+18
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	
Futures at New Orleans ..	10.35+31
Futures at New Orleans January	10.89+34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.66.00
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	48⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st..	4 13/16 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 do.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛+½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans ..	4 —¼
,, 7 day market loans ..	4¼ unchgd.

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,490,000
Exchange on London at Paris Francs 27.86+6

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928 £92 3/4
4½ % 1925—1945 £98 1/16—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 13th

WHEAT

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship Nominal.
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F Not quoted.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July Sellers 54/3
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Wheat Choice White Bombay Nominal.
Tone :—Quiet.
Kamchi Barley Sept.-Oct. Sellers 38
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 660,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian, Nominal
Victorian. Nominal
New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Value unchanged 57
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 468lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. unchanged 59
Rapeseed, Brown 410 lbs ex-Ship. 3% Aug.-Sept. Sellers. unchanged 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57/6+3
Toria Rapeseed 3% Aug.-Sept. unchgd. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) September October Sellers 52/3+3

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Sellers £8-8-9 + 1s. 3d

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£76½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£68½+1½
Copper Braziers unchgd.	£94
Yellow Metal unchgd.	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	50
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd.	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchgd.	£17/5
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie unchgd.	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December. 20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December. 20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December. 22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. 22/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers unchgd. 2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec., Paid 2/3⅞

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 14.

There has been a rather sharp advance in America, and this morning new Broach was quoted at 282. On the market opening at 1 p.m. new Broach was quoted at 285 and subsequently rose to 289½.

At Colaba the market was easier and new Broach dropped to Rs. 285 but recovered somewhat later on.

A large jobbing business has been done in the bazaar, but houses have only done a small business in Westerns and new Bengals.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal Sept. 206.
Fine K/Akola Sept. 234.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

F. G. Bengal January 236½.
Fine K/Akola January 255.
Good Broach, April 286½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	282	Apr. 25'16
M.G. ,, ...	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	239	232	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	210	..	..	Sept. 1915
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	230	..	..	Sept. 1915
,, ,, ,, ..	251	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	25	Sept. 1915
H. G. Western	..	..	21	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	226	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	251	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	251	Do.
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	245	..	..	Nov. 1915
Do.	242	..	..	Dec. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th September, 1915:—

Cotton ..... 5,305 Bales.
Wheat ..... 4,474 cwts.
Linseed ..... 17,983 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..... 679 ,,
Ginjellyseed ..... 58 ,,
Poppyseed ..... 73 ,,
Groundnuts ..... 3,770 ,,
Castorseed ..... 3,593 ,,
Rice ..... 23,178 ,,
Myrabollams ..... 1,100 ,,
Cottonseed ..... 3,918 ,,
Mowraseed ..... 506 ,,
Gram ..... 6,048 ,,
Joowar ..... 1,773 ,,
Maize ..... 92 ,,
Barley ..... 1,215 ,,

A'S AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-3-6, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-4, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-13, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-1-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-2-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-3, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-2, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31.32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. any time.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 11-32d. any time.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 192½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 171
60 d-s. Yokohama 132½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15.2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 14.

After holidays the Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and appreciably declined during the course of the day.

The absence of rain in Gujrat is causing grave anxieties and the operations are getting circumscribed.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids declined to Rs. 536-4, Fazulbhai to Rs. 378½ and Finlays to Rs. 235.

Standards opened at Rs. 895 but at the close dropped to Rs. 880. Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,097½ but later on declined to Rs. 1,085.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,385, Centrals at Rs. 1,765, Currimbhai at Rs. 187½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 186½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares changed hands at Rs. 895.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 199.

Sialkot Narowals were placed at Rs. 52, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 151, Central Provinces at Rs. 115, and Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 112. Tapti Valleys kept in demand at Rs. 555.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 105. Deferred declined to Rs. 20½.

Alcock and Ashdowns stood steady at Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 99 5/8 (long-dated.).

GOLD FIGURES FOR INDIA OFFICE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Gold figures for the India Office for the week ending 7th September, show £8,520,517.

FAMOUS MOGHUL PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE BEING PREPARED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The famous collection of Moghul portraits at the Lahore Museum is being described and catalogued by Mr. Samarendra Nath Gupta, late student of the Calcutta School of Art. This collection of pictures was largely obtained by Mr. Percy Brown when Curator of the Museum some years ago. The catalogue promises to be an interesting addition to literature on portraits of India.

S. S. Lord Cromer:—The steamer Lord Cromer, 2,903 tons, Captain W. H. Fellows, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo on board.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 13th September 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13.

Clan Buchanan	Porterfield	Delagoa Bay

Sept. 14.

Hellas	Berg	Bangkok
Worsley Hall	Gray	Birkenhead
Vita	Cormack	Buscb
Novara	Hetherington	Shanghai
Barton	Thompson	Port Said
Glenmoor	Runbellow	Barry

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.

Belle of France	Cargill	Burrow-in-Furness
City of Poona	Mc Nell	Karachi
Thistledhu	Blacklin	Gavaton
Selena	de Bean	Karachi
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Lord Cromer	Fellows	Calcutta

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer			
Berbera	for	London
,, Rinaldo	for	Hull
,, Elysia	for	Liverpool

S. S. Clan Buchanan:—The steamer Clan Buchanan, 3,288 tons, Captain E. M. Porterfield, arrived here on Monday evening from Delagoa Bay, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain W. Berg, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, having left that port on the 26th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Worsley Hall:—The steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J. C. Gray, arrived here yesterday from Birkenhead, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,955 tons, Captain F. R. Cormack, arrived here yesterday, from Busreh, which port she left on the 8th instant, with a general cargo and four saloon and thirteen deck passengers.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 28th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barton:—The steamer Barton, 2,408 tons, Captain W. J. Thomson, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, in water ballast.

S. S. Glenmoor:—The steamer Glenmoor, 1,98[illegible] tons, Captain F. G. Runbellow, arrived here yesterday from Barry, which port she left on the 11th July with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Thistledhu:—The steamer Thistledhu, 2,613 tons, Captain R. W. Blacklin, sailed yesterday for Garston and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Selena:—The steamer Selena, 2,273 tons, Captain C. W. de Bean, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, September 14, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Titania	Knudsen	T. M. & Co
B. Kamakura Maru	Kawabata	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Rinaldo	Gordon	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Sesakoku Mara.	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
F. Rhesinfels		K. N. & Co
H. Moras	Koence	L. Ebrahimji
N. Nuran	Thompson	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irravadi	K. N. & Co
Satranji	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Sarasvati	K. N. & Co
Bahadur	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kowit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
2 Waremfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
4 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Rose	Cogolo	I. S. N. & Co
7 Barrington Court		J. M. & Co
8 Zamel	Weeks	H. S. Shoentry
9 Avemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
15 Bapeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
16 Kesara	Ellis	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Kaiser-I-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Halzones	Enyun	D. Nanjee & Sons.
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Varuna		M. M. & Co
M. W. D. D.		
Chaldina	Elton	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
Barton	Thampson	
Clan Buchanan	Proterfield	
Ethelbryhta	Mudd	J. F. & Co
Glenmoor	Runbellow	
Hempstead	Hunter	T. & Co
Hilas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Khiosma	Hannah	M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Langhton Hall	Parrington	
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Loredano	Gesc pello	Venice S. N. Co
Salsa	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Novara	Hetherington	P. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co
Worsley Hall	Gyay	

EXPORTS.

Sept. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halezones (s) 6 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 181 cwt. dry jinger, I. Narpall, 120 cwt. bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co., 10 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co., 10 bales woolen carpets, A. Dhanjee, 22 bales cow hides, W. A. Graham and Co., 70 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons, 65 bales sheep skins W. A. Graham and Co., 3 bales sheep skins C. Rahimtoola and Sons, 130 cwt cuttle fish, A. Cassum, 142 cwt apricot dry fruits, R. C. Nazir and Co., 193 cwt gum Arabic S. Khetsey and Co., 146 cwt rice, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 3 bales woolen carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Renaldo (s) 4,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros, 7,920 cwt. jowaree. Ralli Bros., 4,663 cwt barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 10,000 cwt cotton seed, A. Khimji, 20,000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros., 1,982 cwt myrabolams, Kalliandas Bros., 3,972 cwt myrabolams, P. Mathurdas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia (s) 300 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Berbera (s) 325 bales hemp, F. M. Kapadia and Co., 600 bales hemp, Keedie Reeve and Co., 475 bales hemp, D. M. Poonjaji and Co., 528 bales hemp, T. Morrison and Co., 35 cask opium, M. M. and Co., 50 cwt dry chillies, S. A. Bassons, 200 cwt. castor oil, G. Parshotam, 14 cwt castor oil cake, G. Parshotam, 12,000 cwt bone meal, Cox and Co., 9,276 cwt crushed bone, Cox and Co., 60 cwt jethermared, S. D. Bassons 12,012 cwt linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 8,004 cwt rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 3,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court (s) 2,000 cwt castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros., 6,339 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co., 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani and Co., 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 50 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

Titania (s) 200 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co., 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co., 50 bales sawri cotton, C. Boggiano and Co., 700 bales cotton, Walter Pawri and Co., 6,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.' 2,001 cwt castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co., 4,504 cwt linseed C. Boggiano and Co., 2,002 cwt linseed C. Boggiano and Co., 2,002 cwt rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co., 2,000 cwt rape seedd Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Shikoku Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 2,798 bales cotton, N. M. K Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru (s) 220 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co., 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co., 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Shikoku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru (s) 94 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 216 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co., 200 bales cotton, New Mofussi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, G. David, 300 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co., 300 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co., 4 pots soss oil, H. C. Jooma.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 250 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim and Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. Kamatura Maru, from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—164 cases camphor, 30 cases camphor oil, 752 casks cement, 110 cases epsom salt, 1 case iodine, 1 case iodoform, 3 cases sulphate magnesium, 6 brass menth crystal, 50 bales hemp, 269 bales matting, 24 cases paper, 535 cases cassia, 10 cases cassia oil, 681 cases fire crackers, 48 cases glass beads, 269 bags beans, 292 pieces 121 bundles lumber, 15 cases china roote, 500 bags sugar, 95 cases wet preserves 156 cases 560 rolls earthenware, 2 cases quinine, 1 case leather, 51 bags tapioca flour, 231 bags sago flour, 6 cases gamboge, 50 cases pine apples, 15 bags pepper, 5 cases mace, 41 bags betelnuts, 20 cases K. P. oil, 106 bundles gum Benjamin, 51 bags nutmegs, 148 cases tea, 1,381 bags copra, 10 bundles gunnies, 1 case tortoise shells, 2 cases copper thread, 4 cases gold, and silver thread, 11 cases imt. S. Lametta, 13 casks hydro sulphite, 8 cases sacharine, 45 cases chocolate, 4 cases watches, 70 cases clocks, 5 cases umbrellas, 100 cases wine, 67 cases soap, 2 cases automobile, 1 case saffron, 5 cases mineral water, 7 cases knitted goods, 249 cases 77 bales cotton goods, 2 casks coal tar pitch, 3 cases provisions, 23 cases enamelware, 5 cases lacquerware, 243 cases porcelainware 40 cases glass ball, 8 cases glass pots, 10 cases glass bangles, 7 cases glass marble, 28 cases glass mirror, 36 cases glass tumbler, 6 cases gold thread, 1 case drugs, 2 cases vermouth, 1 case 102 bundles brandy, 2 cases mixed silk goods, 8 cases silk and cotton goods, 100 cans red lead, 4 cases confectionery, 3 cases aluminum spoon, 13 cases rubber goods, 6 cases sticks, 153 cases 2 crates glass bottles, 999 bags rice, 5 cases 14 packages chalk sticks, 16 cases perfumery, 162 cases glass chimney, 1 case canned goods, 270 cases beer, 14 cases vegetable wax, 45 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases silk yarn, 5 cases antimonyware, 2 bales waste silk, 4 cases silk goods, 2 cases spectacles, 103 cases spun silk.

S. S. Roma from Genoa, Agents Maritime Italian.—25 cases wine, 22 cases brandy, 385 cases vermouth, 9 cases olive oil, 1 case olives, 977 packages prismatic, 4 cases gold and silver thread, 12 cases, medicine, 2 cases aloin, 1 package old copper, 1 bag insence, 12 cases color, 70 cases styrax, 1 bundle 4 packages brass old, 1 case cigarettes, 10 bags 4 cases dry roots, 53 cases cochineal, 55 cases wine, 2 cases eye glass, 12 bags 20 bundles 115 packages gum, 19 bundles hides, 2 cases horns, 200 bags sugar, 5 cases seeds, 2,940 bags cummin seed, 447 bags almonds, 147 packages vermicelli, 3 cases medicine, 120 bags talc, 13 cases rope, 126 cases silk waste yarn, 103 crates asbestos cement, 50 bales canvas, 52 bales 135 cases twine, 12 bales blankets, 1,000 crates flooring tiles, 198 bales 3 cases marble, 38 nos. marble table, 3,512 pieces marble tiles, 50 bags graphite, 92 cases 103 bales paper, 63 cases conserve, 80 cases mixed piece goods, 2 cases filigree, 7 cases watches 435 blocks alabaster, 100 cases edevie, 10 bales 820 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Kasara, from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—4 bundles specie, 232 boxes 546 baskets wet dates, 1 bundle carpets, 83 crates pomegranates.

S. S. Berbera, from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—6,951 bags rice, 3,462 bags wheat, 5 crates building material 242 bags raisins, 29 bags dry fruits, 55 bags methi seeds, 110 bags rape seeds, 10 bags cummin seed, 5 bags grapes, 18 bags apricots, 215 bags gram, 10 barrels beer, 81 bales 6 bundles wool, 2,523 bales cotton, 1 case cotton cold prints 1 case white daria, 4 case brocades, 1 case choties, 1 case cottons.

S. S. Rinaldo from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—9 barrels 5 cases cement, 55 cases stone, 300 bags potato flour, 170 bales 6 cases paper, 146 cases 52 bales cottons, 40 cases lamp black, 25 crates 2 cases medicine, 127 cases aluminium, 1 barrel 65 cases oil, 1 case disinfectant powder, 510 drums disinfectant fluid, 3 trusses flannel, 3 cases vegetable pitch 375 barrels alum, 470 cases linseed oil, 285 drums mineral oil, 378 drums calcium chloride 270 cases colour, 4 cases wool and cotton goods, 96 cases 260 drums varnish, 345 drums turpentine substitute, 270 drums, boiled oil, 29 cases 1,816 kegs paint.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru from Yokohama, Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—6 cases knitted goods, 10 packages crucibles, 400 cases nails, 100 cases acetic acid, 149 cases porcelain, 506 pieces pig lead, 36 cases, 236 bales cottons, 23 cases enamalled ware, 10 cases glass bottle, 10 cases glass mirror, 100 casks oxide of lead, 100 casks alum, 25 cases sulphur, 125 bags star aniseed, 288 cases camphor, 25 barrels, 57 casks coal tar, 6 cases leather ware, 6 cases looking glass, 57 bags dry ginger, 3 cases red lead, 7 cases perfumery, 34 cases soap, 4 cases provisions, 10 cases yellow metal leaves, 2 cases hair oil, 7 bales isinglass, 500 casks cement, 1 case lacquear ware, 21 cases peppermint crystal, 9 cases peppermint oil, 199 cases confectionery, 62 cases napthaline, 3 cases woollen yarn, 140 cases tea, 219 bags copra. 5 cases candle, 55 bags pepper, 23 bags colot seeds, 225 cases condensed milk, 53 bags gum Benjamin, 52 bags flour, 228 bags sago, 31 bags dates, 577 bundles rattans, 74 bags nutmegs, 1 case silk cloth, 6,391 bags rice, 2 bags mace, 2 kegs vinegar, 4 cases dried beans, 3 cases canned goods, 3 cases groceries, 491 cases canned fruits, 52 cases canned aspharagus, 400 cases cassea, 194 rolls matting, 3 cases drugs, 137 cases canned salmon, 6 cases canned fish.

S. S. Rheinfels from London, Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.:—98 casks salamonial, 22 casks znic chloride, 3 pieces, 2 packages concrete miner, 34 bales paper, 6 casks copper wire, 4,127 boxes tin plates.

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Subhashit Ratnaker	2	0
Dhaturupa Chandrika or Dhatu-Kosh by Upadhye	3	0
Janakiharanam with Eng. Notes & Trans. by Nandargiker	3	2
Uttar-ram-charita with Tika, Notes & Translation by Kale	3	0
Hitopdesha with Eng. Translation by Dravid	1	8
,, Eng. Translation of, by Dravid	1	0
Lele's Vachan athmala Pt. I.	0	9
,, ,, ,, Pt. II.	1	0
Bhashantar Mayukh by Modak	0	7
Balkand Ramayan with Notes by Peterson	0	14
Mudra Rakshasa with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Kale	2	12
Amarsar by Gole	0	12
Bhartrihari's Niti & Vairagya Shatakas with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Kale	1	8
Kiratarjuniya Kavya, Canto I-X with Eng. Tra. by Pangarker	1	8
Rutusanhar with Eng. Notes and Translation by C. S. Iyer	0	12

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

FINE SCORING BY PRESIDENCY.

TARRANT'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

HINDUS' FAILURE IN SECOND INNINGS.

EUROPEAN VICTORY IN SIGHT

HINDUS.

First Innings 201
Second Innings ..... (for 9 wkts.) 130

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings 269

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

The Presidency-Hindu match commenced at 11-15 this morning in fine weather. Large crowds were again in evidence and among the distinguished visitors were Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Maharaja of Alwar.

Their Excellencies evinced their keen interest in the game by being present practically throughout the day and in the afternoon they went round the grounds visiting tents and were everywhere received with enthusiastic cheers. After play had been adjourned till to-morrow they stopped to watch the Maharaja of Alwar practising at the nets.

The two days' play leaves the Presidency in a very favourable position. Overnight they had made 74 for four wickets and they carried that score to 269 to-day. The Hindus thus entered upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 68 runs. They fared very badly and had lost nine wickets in making 130 runs when stumps were drawn. Barring proverbial uncertainties of cricket this practically assures a Presidency victory who are expected to gain at least a six wickets' victory.

Overnight the Presidency had lost four wickets and had only been able to make 74, but the expectation, that provided the wicket remained fast they would be able to reach their opponents' total, came true to-day. They not only did this but went one step better by topping the Hindu score by 68 runs. With the exception of Simms, who was unlucky, all other Presidency batsmen acquitted themselves creditably.

The stand made by Tarrant and Cooper for the eighth wicket was a memorable one. The Presidency had only made 135 when the seventh wicket fell and the chance of their reaching the second century seemed very remote. Tarrant and Cooper, however, gave a fine display of batting, opening cautiously but hitting out with decision when well set. Both met all the Hindu attack with perfect confidence and the numerous changes in bowling had for a long time little effect on their defence. Tarrant especially played splendid cricket, having been in, at the wicket no less than 95 minutes during which period his play was unmarred by a single chance. His partnership with Cooper realised 72 runs. Another notable partnership was that of McCormack and Yates who made a fine last wicket stand adding 62 before they were separated.

The Hindus gave a sorry exhibition of batting in their second effort and had it not been for the fine stand made by Baloo and Sempre for the last wicket their score would have been poorer still. 130 for nine wickets on an almost perfect and fast pitch like Tuesday's is a performance which is not creditable at all to a strong batting side like theirs. Deodhar, Dalvi and Baloo were the only men who could make anything like a stand against the Presidency attacked. True, they went in after many hours' hard outing but this does not at all excuse their batting failure.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

PRESIDENCY'S FIRST INNINGS.

The start was made at 11-15 in fine weather, Hurlbutt and Salter, the overnight not-outs, facing Joshi and Sempre. Hurlbutt sent Joshi's first delivery to the eastern boundary and next got a single in the same over. The Bombay batsman then sent up eighty by finely cutting Sempre for two, Salter replying with four off Joshi. Ninety was signalled shortly after. At 95, Salter was out "leg before" to Joshi.

(95-5-37).

Salter had played fine cricket for his 37 and looked well set when he was given "leg before." Tarrant filled the vacancy. Hurlbutt was then missed in the slips by Joshi off Sempre. Encouraged by the life he had, he splendidly drove the bowler for three and hoisted the century amid loud cheering, as the result of two hours' play. Tarrant greeted the century with a magnificent hit to the leg boundary off Joshi. 110 quickly followed. Tarrant immediately after nicely put Sempre to the leg for 4. At 116 Baloo relieved Joshi. Hurlbutt drove the new bowler for 4, thus sending up 120. Tarrant now batted brilliantly, making a number of pretty strokes. Erasha was now entrusted with the attack in place of Sempre. Hurlbutt prettily put the Kirkee bowler to the leg boundary. 130 was telegraphed. The bowler, however, had his revenge by clean bowling Hurlbutt.

(131-6-26).

Hurlbutt had played fine cricket putting a lot of strength into his strokes, chief among which were three fours. Simms partnered the Middlesex professional. The new-comer had a short career as he soon played one of Erasha's deliveries into his wickets.

(135-7-1).

Cooper joined Tarrant, who put up 140 by cutting Baloo for a single.

At this stage Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived and watched the game with keen interest.

150 was registered with four by Tarrant off Erasha. 160 followed quickly, Tarrant welcoming it with a pretty byglance to the boundary off Erasha. Sempre now replaced Erasha and Joshi relieved Baloo. The double change had the effect of keeping down runs, singles only coming in for a time. Cooper later on relieved the monotony of singles by getting three and four off Sempre. Cooper next finely drove Sempre to the southern boundary hoisting 180. He followed this up with another fine boundary hit off the same bowler, 190 going up shortly after. Four byes followed. Yet another change in bowling, Shivram going on in place of Sempre. The maidan then rang out with loud cheering on Tarrant getting two off Shivram thus hoisting the second century. And little later still louder cheers announced the fact that the Presidency had passed the Hindu total. Tarrant, who had all along been playing splendid cricket, reached his half century amid cheering. At 207 Cooper skied one of Shivram's deliveries and was finely held by Pai at long-off.

(207-8-36).

The out-going batsman had contributed an useful innings of 36 by fine cricket and had assisted Tarrant in adding 72 for the eighth wicket. McCormack was now associated with the Middlesex professional who was shortly after held behind the sticks by Bhusari off Shivram.

(207-9-52).

Tarrant had played the best innings on his side never so much as making a single faulty stroke, his splendid contribution including five fours. He had been 95 minutes at the wicket and received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. Yates was the last Presidency man in. Both he and McCormack got singles each, the telegraph showing 210. A few singles followed and then Yates signalled 220 by nicely putting Joshi to leg for three. Baloo again took up the attack from Joshi and Sempre replaced Shivram. Yates then put up 230 by nicely putting Sempre to the leg boundary. The Presidency had made 240 for nine wickets when an adjournment was made for lunch.

On re-start after lunch, McCormack drove Erasha for a single, Yates responding with a pretty boundary cut. Yates then had a life, Joshi failing to accept a hot return from him. Another cut to the northern boundary by Yates brought up 250, quickly followed by 260. Nine runs later, the fine partnership of McCormack and Yates came to an end, Bhusari stumping Yates off Shivram, McCormack remaining not out 22.

(269-10.37).

HINDUS' SECOND INNINGS.

At 3-45 p.m., the Hindus entered upon their second venture with the adverse balance of 68 runs. Pai and Dalvi faced Tarrant and Goldie. The Hindus opened disastrously, losing Pai out to a catch in the slips by Cooper off Goldie before he had scored a single.

(3-1-0).

Shivram joined Dalvi and ten was sent up after ten minutes' play. Shivram and Dalvi batting cautiously carried the total to 26 when Tarrant got past the former's defence with a beautiful off break delivery

(26-2-5.)

Vithal partnered Dalvi, who telegraphed 20 with a fine boundary cut off Goldie. The worst disaster that could befall the Hindus then occurred, the Middlesex bowler completely beating Vithal, their finest bat, with a delivery which broke in tremendously from off.

(30-3-0).

Deodhar was next associated with Dalvi and Simms relieved Goldie. Half century went up at 5 p.m., Dalvi greeting it with a fine boundary drive. Seven runs later Dalvi was finely held in the slips by Salter off Simms.

(57-4-31).

The outging batsman had played good cricket for his 31 which included three fours.

Ganpat joined Deodhar and the two severely punished Kirkwood who had lately taken over the attack. Seventy was soon reached and the Hindus at this stage wiped off the first innings' adverse balance. Shortly after Simms scattered Ganpat's wickets with a well pitched delivery.

(77-5-8).

Bhusari partnered Deodhar. He was quickly sent back, Simms having him caught in the slips by Goldie.

(77-6-0).

Joshi who joined Deodhar, also had a short career, Simms soon finding his wicket.

(79-7-1).

Erasha partnered Deodhar whose fine career at the wickets then terminated on his tamely putting one of Tarrant's delivery into his hands.

(87-8-32).

Deodhar had played an invaluable innings of 32 and had been eighty minutes in during which time his play had been quite faultless.

Sempre joined Erasha who welcomed his colleague with a fine boundary drive off Greig, ninety being telegraphed. Sempre replied with a pretty leg glance for four off Tarrant. Sempre then sent up the century amid loud cheering by hitting Greig to the eastern boundary. At 104 Erasha was smartly stumped by Hurlbutt off Tarrant.

(104-9-11).

Baloo, the batsman in finely put Tarrant to the leg boundary. Both he and Sempre hit out, the score quickly going up to 130.

The Hindus had made 130 for nine wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

The Scores:—

HINDUS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Bhusari, b Tarrant	0
Dalvi, b Tarrant	7
Devdher, c Hurlbutt, b Simms	30
Vithal, l.b.w, b Tarrant	47
Ganpat, c and b Simms	35
Pai (Captain), c Cooper, b Greig	46
Shivram, c and b Greig	14
Brasha, c and b Tarrant	0
Joshi, not out	9
Sempre, c Cooper, b Greig	0
Baloo, c Cooper, b Simms	2
Extras	11
Total	201

SECOND INNINGS.

Pai c Cooper b Goldie	0
Dalvi c Salter b Simms	31
Shivram b Tarrant	5
Vithal b Tarrant	0
Deodhar c and b Tarrant	32
Ganpat b Simms	8
Bhusari c Goldie b Simms	0
Joshi b Simms	1
Erasha st. Hurlbutt b Tarrant	11
Sempre not out	15
Baloo not out	13
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wkts.)	130.

PRESIDENCY.

FIRST INNINGS.

Greig (Captain), c Ganpat, b Sempre	19
Goldie, l.b.w., b Joshi	6
Hardy, l.b.w., b Baloo	14
Kirkwood, b Baloo	3
Salter, l.b-w, b Joshi	37
Hurlbutt, b Erasha	96
Tarrant, c Bhusari, b Shivram	52
Simms, b Erasha	1
Cooper, c Pai, b Shivram	36
McCormack, not out	22
Yates, st. Bhusari, b Shivram	37
Extras	16
Total	269

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	33	63	9	4
Simms	22	73	4	3
Goldie	13	26	4	0
Kirkwood	5	16	1	0
Greig	6	12	2	3

PRESIDENCY'S FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	32	63	9	2
*Erasha	15	54	1	2
Sempre	25	60	6	1
*Shivram	10	32	0	2
Baloo	17	43	3	2

*Erasha and Shivram bowled one no-ball each.

CRICKET IN POONA.

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA V. THE SHOLAPUR C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday on the Decean Gymkhana ground at Poona and resulted in a draw. The following are the scores:—

THE SHOLAPUR C. C.

Jadhao c Bhambure b Datar	24
Swami l. b. w. b Bhambure	4
Chitrao c Sutar b Bhambure	0
Shaha b Bhambure	0
Tukaram c B. Paranjape	4
Kamble b Bhambure	54
Bhosle c Bhambure, b Raje	49
Korad c Bhambure b Sutar	4
P. Shaha b Raje	2
Abhyanker (not out)	3
Ramchandra c Raje, b Bhambure	1
Extras	18
Total	163

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

P. R. Sutar b Tukaram	11
Deshapande st. Shaha, b Tukaram	24
Bhambure c Chitrao, b Swami	25
Paranjape c Chitrao, b Tukaram	0
Khare b Tukaram	76
Jadhao not out	17
Raje S. R. not out	1
V. B. Sutar, V. N. Datar, N. K. Gokhale and Ghule did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	160

ALWAR CRICKET TEAM.

TO PLAY AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

On the 16th and 17th the Alwar cricket team will play against the Fergusson College; on the 18th and 19th against the Poona Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and on the 20th and 21st against the Poona Gymkhana. His Highness will captain his team and play at each of these fixtures. All the above matches will come off on the Poona Gymkhana ground where Lord and Lady Willingdon watched them practising for nearly an hour.

It is probable that the Alwar team will play the Parsi Gymkhana at Bombay, on the 25th and 26th instant.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB V. RANGERS C.C.

The match was played on the Esplanade Maidan on Sunday resulted in a win for the Bombay Jewish Sporting Club by 44 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB.

E. Ezekiel, 11; E. Samson, 10; G. M. Benjamin, 0; S. B. Payne, 12; Meyer Gindell, 10; R. Isaac (Capt.) 2; A. Samson, 5; M. B. Daniel, 13; E. Samuel, (not out), 5; H. S. Hyams, 3; Benjamin Joseph, 0; Extras 14; Total 85.

RANGERS' CRICKET CLUB.

S. Fernandis, 0; C. Rodriges, 1; J. Freitus, 0; J. Rodriges, 5; H. Cordeiro, 0; V. Demello, 10; Percy Powel, 0; Joe Pinto, 10; J. Fernandis, 0; P. Stout, 6; H. Power, 2; Extras 7, Total 41.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT

FIRST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

After an interval of nearly six years when Poona was generally known to be the only centre in India of classic boxing, a boxing tournament, organized by Captain Hastings, opened at the Central Gymnasium on Monday night. Capt. Hastings spared no pains to complete the arrangements and eminently satisfactory the arrangements were. The tournament is under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, who will be present on Wednesday and on Saturday, and of General Cowper, commanding the Divisional Area. It is held in aid of the War Fund which will unquestionably benefit largely by the organization, judging from Monday's attendance. Competitors in the open events have been attracted from different parts of India, and all of those who appeared in the Ring on Monday night were clearly no novices at the game. In every instance, the fighting was clean and skilful, and the champions of the Wilts, the Dorsets, and Border regiments, provided abundant evidence of finished training in the noble art. The same remark applies to the pair of Marionettes called Boy Scouts who put up a really good fight. The exhibition of wrestling by the Border Regiment on Cumberland and Westmorland principles showed that the Territorials are capable of excelling in more than one feature of athletics. It was a unique entertainment and one that was very much appreciated. An innovation of the right sort was the presence of the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment which played at intervals during the evening. The following was the order of fighting:—

DIVISIONAL FEATHER WEIGHTS.

PTE. ANDREWS, 2ND DORSETS v. PTE. LO TARUGE, 2ND DORSETS.

The fight.—They mixed it up splendidly in the first round when Andrews was ahead by a narrow margin. The second round was admirably fought by both, and it was difficult to decide between the merits of the two. In the third round both looked a bit groggy but they fought it out well to the end. A fourth round of two minutes was fought, at the end of which Andrews won on points.

PTE. CAULEY, WILTS v. PTE. NETHERAVON, DORSETS.

Netheravon having been pronounced unfit to fight, the fight was given to Pte. Cauley.

OPEN LIGHT WEIGHTS.

SERGT. F. EWINGS, 6TH DEVONS v. PTE. TURNER, OXFORD AND BUCKS.

The fight.—The first two rounds were fought with honours easy but in the final round Ewings raked in points, and won a capital fight.

DIVISIONAL MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

PTE. CLIFFORD, WILTS v. PTE. PEARSE, BORDERS.

In the first and second rounds they practically fought on terms of equality. They were hard at work with both right and left, but in the third round Clifford exerted himself to the best advantage and won a really game fight.

PTE. PULLEN, WILTS, v. PTE. HARIS, WILTS.

The set exhibited an abundance of caution in the first round. But in the second they were at it hammer and tongs and Harris, with his right swings had the upper hand of his opponent. In the third round Harris swung out with great effect and won.

DIVISIONAL BANTAMS

PTE. CHAYTOR, DORSETS v. PTE. LEFFAIR, DORSETS.

The fight.—The two were virtually boys, but they appeared to have attained the skill of veterans. Both went at it tooth and nail in the first and second round when honours were easy. The two submitted to a tremendous amount of facial punishment in the third round, and after a heroic fight right through. Lahaytor won by a narrow margin.

DIVISIONAL LIGHT WEIGHTS.

PTE. MIZEM, WILTS v. PTE. MUSPRATT, WILTS.

The fight.—The two took it pretty easy in the first round, but in the second they mixed it up a bit and Mizem had the better of the bout. Tehre was a good deal of "take" about Muspratt who in the third round was jabbed all over the shop and Mizem won.

PTE. WARREN, DORSETS v. PTE. POLE, WILTS.

The fight.—The first two rounds were characterized by a tremendous amount of quick-firing during which Warren held mastery of the situation. In the third round Pole was punished severely, and with a rib-roaster, he was floored and counted out. Pte. Warren won.

PTE. CHAPPOD, WILTS v. PTE. ROBINSON. BORDERS.

The fight.—This was more of a feathery sort of affair than anything else. Both waited on each other for an effective suring in the first two rounds. In the third round, they went for each other somewhat vigorously, but it was an undecided fight and an extra round of one minute was fought and finally Pte. Chappod won amid great applause.

BOY SCOUTS COMPETITION.

WALTER MCKENZIE (15 YEARS) v. GEORGE CATER (15 YEARS.)

The fight.—The two "kids" displayed a considerable amount of training. Both had arms and legs as thin as switches, but they put in a lot of work and fought like professionals. It was impossible to choose between the two in the first and second round. In the third, the gladiatorial contest ended in a win for McKenzie by a small margin.

SPECIAL SIX ROUND CONTEST.

GR. HALDON, R.G.A., v. BR. TRENTHAM, R.G.A.

The fight.—The first three rounds were decidedly in favour of Haldon who was the taller and more muscular of the two and had a longer reach. He rammed into his opponent with right and left on every available spot but Trentham never failed to give him a Roland for an Oliver whenever the opportunity occurred. The fourth and fifth rounds were fought with consummate skill by both, and if anything, Trentham improved his form. Right through, they were hard at work, and when the final round came on, Haldon swung out most effectively with right and left and won a great fight.

WRESTLING MATCH.

This was an exhibition of Cumberland and Westmorland style by the 24th Border Regiment and proved most interesting.

Referee..—Lieut. W. J. Granger, Superintendent of Physical Training.

Judges.—Capt. D. Greenless and Capt. W. B. White.

Time-Keeper.—Mr. Ben. Defrece.

M. C.—Sergt.-Major Thompson.

Hon.-Secy.—Capt. A. W. Hastings.

FAREWELL OF THE "GROTESQUES."

"DAVID COPPERFIELD" ON SCREEN.

To-night the "Grotesques," that clever company which has provided a week and a half of wholesome fun and entertainment at the Excelsior, will have once more made a farewell bow to Bombay theatre goers. The "Grotesques" have now had time to learn which numbers in their large repertoire have met the most cordial receptions, and as far as possible an endeavour is being made to include all such numbers in the closing programme. To-night, in fact, two of their clever burlesques instead of one will figure on the bill—the "Telephone Belle" (spelt with a final "e") and the "Village Concert" which in its way has enjoyed a life like "Charley's Aunt" and like that venerable lady, is "still running." We have no doubt that among the other numbers will be "Sammy the Dashing Dragoon," sung by Mr. Ewart Scott, which has been most popularly received at every rendering.

Many will be surprised at the thought of meeting so old and cherished a friend as David Copperfield at a picture show, but next week a screen adaptation of perhaps the best known of all Dicken's books will be presented at the Excelsior. It is an adaptation of the dramatised version which was one of the sensations of the last London season, with Sir Herbert Tree as Wilkins Macawber. In any case the film is of the great length of 8,000 feet, and, therefore must have been produced on an elaborate and expensive scale.

GUN-BIPLANE.

CEYLON LAWYER'S GIFT TO THE WAR OFFICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 14.

Mr. F. J. De Saram, the well-known Ceylon lawyer, has presented the War Office with a gun biplane costing £2,250.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 37,72,568-8-3; Sind Branch (18th instalment) Rs. 6,500; Officers P. W. D. Rs. 700; Ratnagiri Town Rs. 650-4-7; Sangmeshwar Taluka Rs. 607-11-3; Bombay Gymkhana 12th donation Rs. 500; Rajapur Taluka Rs. 259-12-0; Ratnagiri Taluka Rs. 195-11-0; Chiplun Taluka Rs. 142-4-6; Dapoli Taluka Rs. 68-14-0; J. A. Madan Esqr., (Ratnagiri) Rs. 50; V. Sequeira Rs. 50; Malwan Taluka Rs. 34-12-6; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30, H. A. B., Rs. 25, Nandangad Peta Rs. 20-6, Palias Thandar Rs. 12, Dorbji Mancherji Nanavati Rs. 10, and sum below Rs. 10 Rs. 17-5, total Rs. 37,82,443-3-1.

TELEGRAMS TO ITALY.

The following Notification has been issued by the Telegraph Department:—

From 15th September telegrams for places in Italy, except Ancona, Bari, Barletta, Brindisi, Porto Corsini, Taranto and Vebezia may be accepted in any of the six following Codes, viz., (1) A B C 5th Edition, (2) Western Union, (3) Liebers, (4) Bentleys, (5) Broomhalls, (6) Meyers and under the following conditions:—

(A) Only one Code should be used in one telegram and it should be noted in the abbreviated form in the space marked "service instructions" on the telegram form, which of the authorised Codes has been employed.

This abbreviation will not be charged for as a word.

(B) A registration fee of Eight Annas to be paid for each such message.

(C) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalent of the phrases in published Codes are ordinarily admissible, but banks, which are permitted to use one private Code group to indicate the amount or remittance, will be allowed to include such word or group in a message, which otherwise is in an authorised commercial Code.

Expressions like oneandsix eightysixandsix signifying prices may, during the continuance of the war, be counted as one word in all foreign telegrams, except to places in Australasia, at the rate of fifteen letters in plain and ten letters in Code telegrams.

MAHIM HOME NURSING AND FIRST AID CLASSES.

The students of Mahim Home Nursing and First Aid Classes were examined by Dr. K. V. Sare, L. M. & S., on Saturday and Sunday 4th and 5th instant, respectively. The following candidates are declared to have passed the tests successfully:—

Home Nursing.—S. V. Kirtikar and S. R. Turkhah.

First Aid (in English).—D. V. Marathe, S. D. Talpade, N. R. Tavde, S. R. Tavde, V. M. Talpade, and D. A. Sholapurkar.

First Aid (in Marathi).—S. G. Jaile, S. A. Gadkari B. R. Kadrekar, P. A. Karkhanis, S. G. Purandare, K. P. Datar, Trilokekar K. J., H. B. Javle G. R. Pandit, Y. T. Pradhan, M. D. Gadkari, M. B. Khophar, B. K. Dadarkar, S. M. Ogale and J. M. Kale.

These classes were organised and conducted by Dr. M. G. Kirtikar, L. M. & S., on behalf of the S. J. A. A. Hindu Division of Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Marcks and Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Besant, on "Theosiphy and War" at the Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Quadrangular Cricket at Poona concludes.

THURSDAY, September 16.

Port Trust Miniature Rifle Range: Opening Ceremony by Lady Sprott, Prince's Dock, 5-30 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius, Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per steamer Chakdina will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, September 17.

Parsi Khordadsal.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. Byculla Club; B. Team v. Bombay City Police.

SATURDAY, September 18.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. G. I. P. Ry.; B. Team v. Y. M. C. A.
Poona Races, Second Meeting, First Day.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema, 9-30 p.m. The Grotesques.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 15.

204.—Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

205.—Lecture.—There will be no lecture in the Municipal Hall to-day Wednesday the 15th instant.

206.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 6968 Vol. E. Gill.
No. 6567 Vol. L. Hayter.
No. 5508 Vol. E. Jewell.
No. 7718 Vol S. David.
No. 6925 Vol. W. Beech.

The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 8692 Vol. F. Silveira.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major E. T. Lambert, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Colaba, Sept. 14.

849.—Parades.

The parades ordered for Wednesday and Friday (15th and 17th instant) are hereby cancelled.

850.—Deaths.

The Officer Commanding regrets to announce the death of a/Bombr. R. W. Robinson, No. 2 Company Supernumerary List (2/Lt. I.A.R.O.) who died of wounds received in action at Bushire, on the 9th of September, 1915. With reference to the above the late a/Br. R. W. Robinson is struck off the strength of the Corps from 9-9-15.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2/Lieut.,
Offg. Adjt., Bombay Vol. Arty.

STRING BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

March—"El Capilan" ..... Tensa.
Three Dances from "Nell Gwyn" ... Gerlin.
Valse—"To-night's the Night" ..... Rubens.
Selection—"The Earl and the Girl"... Caryll.
Morceau—"Le Long du Missouri"—Christine.
Melodies from "A Country Girl"...Monckton.
Two-Step—"All Abourd for Dixie" ..... Cobb.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held to-day at the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when some business of a routine character was transacted.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE ON "THEOSOPHY AND WAR."

Mrs. Besant will lecture at the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening at 6-30 (S. T.). Subject:—"Theosophy and War," Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The Lecture is open to the public.

CALCUTTA RUGBY CUP TOURNAMENT.

The following are the entries for the senior Rugby Football Tournament to be played in Calcutta during this week:—

(1) 4th Devons; (2) Calcutta F. C.; (3) Calcutta Scottish; (4) 10th Middlesex; (5) Lucknow and (6) a mixed team of the Armenians and Customs A. C.

PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS ROBBED.

Mr. Bhanushanker Jairam, Manager of Nathuram Ramnarayan and Company, piecegoods merchants, in Kalbadevi Road, has complained to the police that two bales of piece-goods from their godown at the Morarji Goculdas Market have been stolen during the course of the last two months, the value being Rs. 610.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox occurred in the city on Monday, the plague attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba and Tarwadi. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 58, as compared with 60 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 90 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,762, out of which seven were found to be plague-stricken.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be adrresed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday September 15, 1915.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON TRADE.

The other day we gave a comprehensive resumé of the Paper read by Mr. Crammond, the well-known statistician, on the economics of the war before the members of the Royal Statistical Society. A summary of the equally interesting and informing Paper read by Mr. Rosenbaum, on the 18th May, before the same Society, under the presidency of that distinguished financier Lord Welby on the effects of the war on the overseas trade of the United Kingdom, will be read with equal interest. We need not on this occasion go into the minute details of his well-elaborated contribution. It will be sufficient for the information of the general reader if we confine ourselves to the salient conclusions he has arrived at.

1. During the first nine months of the war, which ended with April, 1915, the shrinkage in exports was 115 million pounds, equivalent to 39 per cent. of the normal trade at normal prices in the identical period.

2. The rate of shrinkage is slackening. In the first five months it averaged 19½ millions per month, say, 4½ millions per week. During, however, the first three months of 1915, the shrinkage averaged 17 millions per month, or under 4 millions a week. In April it amounted to about 8¼ millions or 2 million pounds per week. The effect of war on prices has been eliminated in these figures.

3. Owing to abnormal war conditions the average prices of certain commodities of export have considerably risen, such as beer, spirits, herrings, wool and woollen goods. *Per contra*, many articles of export in normal times fell in price after the war began, probably because of the limitation in demand in the available export markets of the world, say, for instance, coal.

4. Over the entire field of British exports the average change of price, which can be put down to the war, is very small. The variation comes to a fall of 1½ per cent, in September, 1914, and a rise of 2 per cent. in January up to April in the present year.

5. The shrinkage in exports is estimated as equivalent to the diversion of about 1½ million men earning an average of 30 shillings weekly from the manufacture or distribution of exported goods to the making of the different classes of war material, or to joining the fighting forces. Taking April the number of this diversion has fallen to the equivalent of 750,000 men.

6. During the first five months of the war nearly 25 per cent. of the diminution of exports was traceable to the Empire markets with which 37 per cent. of the trade in the second half of a normal year is done. In the case of Allied countries, which could have normally taken 16 per cent. of exports in this period, the shrinkage was 20 per cent. of the total. Neutral countries which, under normal conditions, have taken 36 per cent. accounted for 29 per cent of the shrinkage, while the enemy countries which would have taken 11 per cent. of exports accounted for 26½ per cent. of the shrinkage. Otherwise the shrinkage in the first five months of the war was about 23 per cent. to the Empire markets, 52 per cent. to the Allies, 36 per cent. to the Neutrals and 92 per cent. to the enemy's countries.

7. The declared value of the imports during the nine months of the war fell to 44 million pounds, on an estimated expected total of 588 million pounds for this year and by less than 8 per cent. In the case of net imports the decline in declared values was about 21 millions or about 4 per cent. of the estimated expected total of 505 million pounds.

8. If allowance be made for the war rise in prices the deficiency in imports is raised to 48 million pounds or less than 10 per cent. of the normal imports in this period of merchandise to be consumed in the United Kingdom.

9. During the first six months of the war the deficiency in net imports steadily declined. During the last three months there has been an increase in the value of the imports over a year ago. In April the increase of value represented for the first time since the war opened an increase of volume.

10. Over the entire import trade the average rise in price due to the war is estimated to have ranged between 3 and 7 per cent. during the first five months and to have amounted to about 7 per cent. during the past four months.

11. Grain and flour have steadily increased in price, the ratio of increase having risen from 10 to 36 per cent. between August and December, 1914, and averaged 53 per cent. in the months from January to April, 1915. Dutiable foods, sugar chiefly, show an average increase of over 50 per cent. in the first five months and by 38 per cent. in the last four.

12. The despite in the rise in price, the total value of food imports, excluding gifts, in the past nine months has been greater in volume than the amounts expected in this period.

13. In raw materials there was a shrinkage in net imports in the first five months which amounted to 21 million pounds. In the last four months there was an increase of 24 million pounds. Over the whole period there has thus been an increase of 3 million pounds.

14. Practically the whole of the shrinkage in imports during the first five months was due to reduced imports from the Allies, and the stoppage of the trade with the enemies. The declared value of imports from the Empire and from the neutral countries has been practically unaffected.

15. The available evidence points to the conclusion that the increase in the average price of imports has been greater than exports and that the margin has been steadily growing greater as the war continues This signifies that an increasing quantity of exports is needed to pay for a standard quantity of imports.

16. The excess imports of merchandise and bullion (jewellery excepted) averaged 150 million pounds a year during 1914 to 1915. It amounted to 193 million pounds in 1914 and 135 millions in the first five months of 1915. At this rate the excess of imports in 1915 will be about 400 million pounds or an increase of about 250 million pounds above the normal.

So far as to the economic effects of the war up to April. The conclusions to be derived from them must form the subject of another article. All that we can venture to say here is that all the pessimistic, nay alarmist, fears that were entertained about the overseas trade have been belied. No doubt food and other special commodities are dearer and the shrinkages great, but the shrinkage is very moderate compared with the forecasts at the commencement of the war by a variety of pundits. So much then for the difference between facts and hypotheses.

Notes of the Day.

The Conscription Campaign.

We have already referred to the harm that has been done to the cause of national service by the raging, tearing campaign of the Northcliffe journals to force the change on the country in the middle of a war, when the Empire is already getting men as fast as they can be equipped. It is notable that the "Daily Telegraph," a journal which represents the sober section of the Unionist party uttered a weighty protest against the Northcliffe agitation. "It has brewed up," it said, "a most mischievous and stormy atmosphere. Those who advocate compulsory military service seem to have no conception of the strength of the old feeling against it." The journal went on to point out the folly and danger of endeavouring to stampede the Government.

The great majority of people, whatever their previous views may have been, are prepared to abide and accept on this, as on every other question, the considered and deliberate judgment of the Government. But when they see what they judge to be an attempt to stampede or rush the Government, their prejudices at once start into life again, and they stiffen their necks and take down the old weapons of controversy.

Bulwarks of a Free Constitution.

"The Economist" utters a warning in regard to the suppression of the free expression of opinion in the press, which may be read with profit here, as well as in England. It says:—

Since the restoration of Habeas Corpus and Magna Carta freedom of discussion has been partially restored. The Northcliffe Press has been allowed to attack Lord Kitchener and articles most unfriendly to neutral Powers have appeared in various London newspapers. The "Daily Mail's" attack on the Foreign Office (August 18th) in regard to cotton would surely not have gone unscathed elsewhere. But it has been overlooked, and there is a strong suspicion that certain members of the Cabinet are acting with Lord Northcliffe in his attacks on Lord Kitchener and on the voluntary system of the country. This being so, the police raid on the offices of the "Labour Leader," which is the organ of the Independent Labour party, and is a sort of small weekly "Vorwarts," will not be very easy to justify in the House of Commons. At any rate, justification will be required. Applied to military and naval news, the Press Censorship is necessary. But applied to opinion it would endanger one of the chief bulwarks of a free constitution, and one of its most useful safety-valves. It is for want of this that revolutions occur, and that in many parts of Europe rulers, instead of being peacefully dismissed, are executed or assassinated.

Medical Education of Women.

Yesterday we referred to the commendable though inadequate step adopted by the Punjab Government in providing some facilities for Indian women in obtaining medical education and pointed out the pressing need to the country of a large number of Indian women fully equipped with such education. The telegram from London announcing that Miss Beck, Secretary of the National Indian Association, has sailed for a tour in India in connection with the scheme to obtain the support of the Universities for the medical education of Indian women serves as a reminder of how little has been done for the medical education of Indian girls. Of course, there are a number of Medical Colleges and schools in the country open to women as well as men. But apart from this, little effort has been made to provide for the almost insurmountable difficulties which Indian girls anxious for medical training have to meet. The proposed Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi is the first step in this direction, but it obviously cannot supply the great demand for such education all over the country.

What India Needs.

The burden of Mrs. Besant's lecture on the "Submerged Classes in India and England," delivered on Monday, was that the peasantry were the real wealth of the country and that the efforts of all earnest workers should be devoted to see that their efficacy in contributing towards the progress of the country is always maintained. This, she added, is threatened by the severity of certain provisions of the system of land revenue assessment and of some of the forest-laws in force in the country. She laid special emphasis on the effect observable in some parts of the country, of the forest-laws in bringing about all the evil effects which the system of enclosures had in England. To the removal of these and other hardships, which obstruct the progress of Indian agriculturists young Indians should devote themselves. But before they could do so they must, Mrs. Besant very properly emphasized, be thoroughly prepared with facts based on personal investigation and study. This is a point which cannot be too much emphasized; for what India needs more than anything else is an increasing number of young men who bring to their service of her not only enthusiasm but also minds well-stored with knowledge and capable of using that knowledge efficiently.

Insanitary Conditions in the Markets.

A very welcome resolution that was passed at the meeting of the Corporation, on Monday, was that which referred to the improvement of the Crawford Market. In view of its insanitary condition, as shown by Dr. Turner in his annual report for the year 1914, the Corporation has resolved to ask the Commissioner to submit at an early date the approximate amount of expenditure necessary to carry out the suggested improvements so that the amount may, if possible, be included in the ensuing Budget. This resolution, coupled with the fact that it was accepted without any discussion, means, we hope, that the work of improvement is to be taken up immediately. Considering the unhygienic conditions under which meat is exposed for sale, it is difficult not to point out the grave danger which, according to Dr. Turner, lurks in the crevices of sunken or broken stone slabs over the benches on which the meat is deposited,—owing to the particles of animal matter finding lodgment in them and contaminating the daily supplies with which they come in contact. This is one among many things that need to be looked into,—stricter supervision, efficient and frequent cleansing of the markets, removal of the grossly insanitary and overcrowded fowl-houses, entailing great cruelty on the poultry, to some more suitable place; provision of metallic covered bins for refuse and marble-topped benches for depositing meat and other commodites. Nor is the Crawford Market alone in need of improvement. Little has been done to mitigate the insanitary conditions under which the vendors in other markets of the City also ply their trade,—though the City Markets together bring a revenue of nearly six lakhs to the Municipal Exchequer.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Jutogh hospitals yesterday afternoon.

Lt.-Col. Sir George Ross-Keppel, Chief Commissioner N. W. F. Province, and Captain W. L. Campbell, left Viceregal Lodge yesterday evening.

Mr. Hubert Elliot 4th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as the guest of the Viceroy.

The Chief of Sangli has generously offered to the Government Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances. The offer has been accepted by the Viceroy.

Colonel Charles Massy, formerly a Commissioner in the Punjab, has died suddenly.

Mrs. Annie Besant has consented to preside over the Beharee Student's Conference to be held at Mozaffarpur. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was offered but he declined for want of time.

It is understood that Captain Watson-Smyth has been permitted to resign his post as Private Secretary to Sir James Meston and will proceed on active service. He will be succeeded by Mr. A. P. Collett.

Sir Rash Bihari Ghosh is laid up with an acute attack of gout and will thus be unable to preside at the farewell banquet to Hon. Sir Ali Imam on the 17th September. Raja Sir Harnam Singh will preside on the occasion.

Mr. Cuttes, I.C.S., of Bihar and Orissa, will continue to be employed at the War Office during the continuance of the war and will not return to India on the expiry of his leave period.

The Kota-Bhattian dacoity case came on for hearing on Saturday in the Court of Rai Surya Narayan of Multan. Of the 45 accused challaned under section 397, I. P. C., 10 still are absconding. As the police wanted some days more to complete the investigation the case has been adjourned.

THE UNITED PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT CAWNPORE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The Conference held at Cawnpore to consider the United Provinces Municipal Bill, adopted the following resolution:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the Municipalities Bill is retrograde in most of its features and requires to be recast, in order to give effect to the instruction of the Secretary of State for India embodied in his despatch of November 1908, that there should be an effectual advance in the direction of Local Self-Government, and that the present Bill be withdrawn and a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to draw up a new Bill, the provisions of which will be in consonance with the principles of Local Self-Government."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT OF FRONTIER CIRCLE.

EXCAVATION OF SIRKUSH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The archaeological report for the Frontier Circle alludes to the excavation of Sirkush which is situated within two and a half miles of Sirkush. The remains of the eighth city of Sirkush, extend over an area of about three miles and are enclosed within strong fortifications, roughly square in plan. The excavation at the south-east corner of the fortifications have shown that the city wall is 18 feet inches in thickness and that it is built newly of limestone blocks in the large diaper style, characteristic of the Kushana epoch. The wall is strengthened by circular bastions on the outside, constructed at intervals of about 90 feet and measuring 46 feet across from north to south and 34 feet from east to west. The curtains between the bastions are provided with a massive convex base on the outer side which rises to a height of about 7 feet above the floor level. In contradistinction to the walls of Sirkap, the city wall and bastions of Sirkush are not spread out at the bottom nor furnished with footing. The convex base is perhaps intended to protect the foundations of the wall from the water of the Lundinala round the eastern and southern sides of the city. Among the more important finds from the tried diggings are a number of railing pillars and cross bars of Kanjaar which probably belonged to a battlement on the top of 8th fortification. Further explorations will be undertaken this autumn.

RANGOON COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN PANDALAI ACQUITTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

The trial by general Court-Martial at Mandalay, of Captain Pandalai, I.M.S., concluded yesterday.

General Young, President of the Court, announced that the Court was unanimously of opinion that Captain Pandalai was not guilty of the offence with which he was charged and accordingly honourably acquitted him.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY-ORDERS

POSTMASTER SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT Sept. 14.

Sayed Ali Hajee, Postmaster Pandicad, Malabar, who stood charged before the Sessions Judge of Calicut with misappropriation of money-orders and falsification of public records was yesterday convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year in one case in which he pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The other cases of a similar nature against the accused have been adjourned.

ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTH FOUND DEAD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Early this morning one A. Bernard, an Anglo-Indian youth, was found lying in a pool of blood dead in his room. The deceased was engaged to a girl named Mathilda. Two or three days ago he came from his father's house to a house in Bow Street where Mathilda and her father lived. On Monday the father of deceased came to see him in Bow Street. The deceased was then told by his father that he did not approve of the proposed marriage. This disappointed him very much. This coupled with the fact that a table knife was found near him, leads one to believe that the deceased committed suicide. The matter is being inquired into by the police and it is not yet definitely given out whether it was a case of suicide or murder.

MR. HILL'S GARDEN PARTY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hill gave an evening party at "Peteroff" this evening and amongst those present were Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir William Meyer, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Sir Michael Feston and other high officials. Amongst others were the Maharaja of Patiala, Kunwar Charanjit Singh, Khan Zulpqwar Ali Khan, and the Hon. Dr. Sarvadhicary.

The Viceroy's band was in attendance and played an excellent selection of music.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

ENEMY DEFEATED IN GALICIA.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH FIRE.

PESSIMISM IN AMERICAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

The Russians under the enemy's hurricane of artillery fire have again advanced in the Tarnopol district of Galicia taking prisoners and guns and driving back the Germans. An Austrian communiqué admits that the Austro-Germans withdrew to prepared positions near the Strypa river.

Count Bernstorff is said to be seriously alarmed at the possibility of a diplomatic rupture with America and is strenuously endeavouring to untangle the twisted skein. The German Ambassador, after an interview with Mr. Lansing, told his interviewers that he anticipated a favourable outcome of the Arabic case, but a feeling of pessimism prevails in official circles in Washington.

A Paris telegram says the guns are continually active. The French batteries were particularly effective in Lorraine, destroying German trenches and works. It is added that French artillery and rifle fire is markedly superior to the German.

A French submarine in the Adriatic has sunk an Austrian torpedo boat.

German aircraft visited the coast both on Sunday and Monday, and bombs were dropped. A house was seriously damaged and four persons injured.

GERMAN AIRMEN BOUND FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's Athens correspondent mentions Bulgarian reports to the effect that German aeroplanes are constantly flying from Orsova over Servia and Bulgaria to Constantinople. One fell in Bulgaria and was interned.

THIRD SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The third annual Science Congress will be held at Allahabad on 13th, 14th and 15th January next. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor has consented to be the patron and the local committee has been fortunate in securing Col. Sir Sidney Burrard as president.

The Congress which was held in Madras last year is run on the lines of the British Association for the advancement of science and is divided into a number of sections. Sir Sidney Burrard will deliver a presidential address and papers will be read by Dr. Sudbar Singh, of the Indian Institute of Science, Dr. Woodland, of Allahabad, Dr. Simpson, of the Meteorological Department, Dr. Howard, of Pusa, and others. It is hoped that Dr. Bose, of Calcutta, will be present to lecture on his own research [illegible] lectures of general interest [illegible].

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

ENEMY RETIRE TO THE STRYPA.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

ENEMY DEFEATED IN A FIERCE BATTLE.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

An Austrian communiqué describes the fighting consequent on a Russian attack in East Galicia as very fierce and frequently hand-to-hand.

It admits that the Austro-Germans during the night withdrew to prepared positions near the Strypa river.

A Russian communiqué says the Russians under the enemy's hurricane of artillery fire again advanced somewhat in the Tarnopol district of Galicia, taking prisoners and mitrailleuses and driving back the Germans, who retired northward.

The enemy on the lower Sereth attacked with the object of arresting the Russian advance westward, but after a fierce fight they were again defeated.

Generally speaking, says the communiqué, the effort of the Austro-Germans is directed at maintaining an appearance of offensive operations, which are costing them losses disproportionate to results.

The enemy, by vigorously attacking west and south-west of Dvinsk, succeeded in cutting the railway near Novosvientziany station after fierce fighting.

As the result of the enemy's pressure between Novosvientziany and Vilna the Russians retired.

The enemy, greatly reinforced, is attacking very vigorously east of Skidel.

Russian artillery was very effective in rearguard actions, everywhere, the enemy meeting with resolute resistance by the Russians whose regular, prearranged retreat was unaffected by attacks.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY REPLINISHED WITH MUNITIONS.

LIVELY DISAPPOINTMENT FOR ENEMY.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

An official Note says that the Russian artillery is already considerably replenished with munitions, causing the Germans lively disappointment.

German correspondents lay stress on the violence of Russian resistance and the fact that torrential rains have prevented the arrival of reinforcements.

THE HARD ROAD TO PETROGRAD.

ENDLESS DIFFICULTIES IN ENEMY'S WAY.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A correspondent on the Austrian front of the "Copenhagen Belingske" describes the Russian position on the Sereth as a very strong and long prepared one. On the banks of the lake west of Tarnopal they have shell-proof fortifications, while Tarnopal itself is extensively entrenched.

Mr. Washburn, in a long message to "The Times" from the Head-quarters of the Russian northern group, credits the Germans with being in the possibility of reaching Petrograd in 1915. They will have to meet a formidable opponent in General Ruszky and their chances of success have been materially affected by the recent improvement in the Russian supplies of munitions and fresh troops. The ground, moreover, offers endles difficulties; the forests impede artillery fire; the soil is at present soft; later, the frost will hinder trench-digging and any forward movement. Russia will begin the war fresh in the spring with new armies and a new objective.

GERMAN DEFEAT AT SERETH.

RESPONSIBLE GENERAL DISMISSED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" London correspondent cables, London, 13th September:—

An Exchange Company's telegram from Amsterdam states that the Kaiser has dismissed General Kluge, who was held responsible for the repulse at Sereth. The newspapers announce that he retires at his own request and is pensioned.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES IN GERMANY.

A Paris journal states that a series of mysterious fires have recently occurred in Germany. Quantities of goods of prime necessity have been destroyed. Several hundred tons of coal have been destroyed in Berlin and in Hamburg. A six-storey building filled with wheat barley and maize was also destroyed.

The French revenue returns for August are £2,000,000 sterling below those of 1913 and £2,800,000 above those of 1914, stamp duties and other revenue arising from business transactions are steadily rising.

SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER OFFICE BOMBED

A Shanghai telegram states that a bomb was thrown into the office of the "Asiatic Daily News," a new-born paper advocating monarchy for China.

BERNSTORFF'S TANGLE.

ENDEAVOURS TO UNTWIST THE SKEIN.

ATTEMPT TO BLUFF STATE DEPARTMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Count Bernstorff is seriously alarmed at the possibility of the severance of relations between Germany and America and is strenuously endeavouring to untangle the twisted skein. The most acute stage of the crisis is expected to-morrow.

Much centres on Count Bernstorff's threat of war. It is believed that he will deny the accuracy of the interview, but the officials are convinced that it was an attempt to bluff the State Department and prevent the severance of relations.

The German military attache Captain von Papen will probably be transferred to another post for similar activities to those of Dr. Dumba, or be permitted to withdraw on leave of absence never to return.

CAPTAIN VON PAPEN.

TAKES A CHANGE OF AIR

NEW YORK, Sept. 13

Captain von Papen accompanied by Prince von Hatzfeldt, who is residing in the United States, has departed for Yellowstone Park for a three weeks' visit "for the benefit of his health."

BERNSTORFF SECURES FURTHER DELAY.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES PESSIMISTIC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Count Bernstorff, after an interview with Mr. Lansing told his interviewers that he anticipated a favourable outcome of the Arabic case.

It is stated from other sources that Mr. Lansing emphasised the necessity of Count Bernstorff producing convincing proofs of Germany's sincerity as regards respecting passenger liners, but it is generally agreed that Count Bernstorff has secured further delay which will enable him to communicate with Berlin.

A feeling of pessimism prevails in official circles in Washington.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

PIRATES SINK A STEAMER.

YMUIDEN, Sept. 14.

The Dutch steamer Pomona saw a sinking British steamer flying the flag of the Belgian Relief Committee. The crew were rescued by trawlers.

If the sinking of the relief steamer is confirmed, it will cause added bitterness in America, as Germany guaranteed immunity of such vessels.

GERMANY AND SMALLER NATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Professor Niermeyer, of Utrecht University, has written an article drawing attention to German utterances concerning the reinforcement and consolidation of Germany's position. These utterances he interprets as meaning that Germany wishes the smaller states to commit their liberty to Germany's protection, "under which we do not consider that liberty is safe," he says. He suggests that Denmark, Norway, Holland and Switzerland should send a united statement to Germany to the effect that they will never co-operate voluntarily to gain an impregnable position for Germany and they will mutually assist each other in resisting any endeavour to force them nearer Germany than they consider desirable for their independence.

The "Daily Express" correspondent in Northern France says that the forty hours' engagement, begun in the Argonna on the 8th September, was the most sanguinary battle in that sector. Regiment after regiment advanced regardless of losses until a withering French machine-gun fire caused them to stampede. Few escaped.

OPERATIONS IN LORRAINE.

FRENCH ARTILLERY AND RIFLE FIRE

MUCH SUPERIOR TO GERMAN

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Sept. 13.

French artillery and rifle fire is markedly superior to the German. The communiqué says the guns were continually active at Arras and along the line southward to Champagne and Argonne.

The French batteries were particularly effective in Lorraine, destroying German trenches and works.

A German infantry attack was easily repulsed northward of Souchez.

The enemy in Lorraine at three points charged as far as the entanglements but were defeated by artillery fire.

ENEMY'S DEFENCES BOMBARDED.

CONTINUOUS CANNONADE ON THE YSER.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

A communiqué says cannonade continues on the Yser and north and south of Arras. Our artillery north of the Oise and on the Aisne-Marne canal destructively bombarded the enemy's defences.

There were artillery actions and bomb fights in Champagne and Argonne and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

REPRISAL BY FRENCH AEROPLANES.

As a reprisal for bombing Luneville and Compiegne, 19 French aeroplanes dropped a hundred bombs on Treves, hitting the station and Reichsbank, also 58 bombs on the stations at Dommary and Baroncourt. Other aeroplanes bombarded the stations at Donaueschingen and Marbach.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT AGAIN RAID COAST.

NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Press Bureau states that hostile aircrafts again visited the Coast last night and bombs were dropped.

There were no casualties and the only damage reported is some telegraph wires down and some glass broken.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE VISITS KENTISH COAST.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Admiralty announces that a hostile aeroplane visited the Kentish coast yesterday afternoon and dropped some bombs. A house was seriously damaged and four persons injured.

The aeroplane was chased off by two British naval aeroplanes.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

FRENCH SUBMARINE IN ADRIATIC.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A naval communiqué states that a French submarine in the Adriatic attacked a flotilla of Austrian torpedo boats, torpedoing one.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MISS BECK STARTS FOR A TOUR IN INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Miss Beck, Secretary of the National Indian Association, has sailed for a tour in India in connection with the scheme to obtain support of the Universities for the medical education of Indian women.

TRAFFIC RESUMED IN PANAMA CANAL

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Panama Canal has now a draught of twenty-nine feet and seventeen vessels of those which were recently held up owing to the slides have passed through. Normal conditions are expected shortly.

ADMIRAL SIR PERCY SCOTT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Admiralty announces that Admiral Sir Percy Scott has been appointed in charged of the anti-aircraft gunnery defences of London.

AUSTRIANS' WASTED AMMUNITION.

UNAVAILING BOMBARDMENT OF ITALIAN POSITIONS.

ITALIAN PROGRESS IN EASTERN PLEZZO BASIN.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

ROME, Sept. 14.

The Austrians wasted ammunition all last night in an unavailing bombardment of the Italian positions at Arsiero, west of Rovereto.

They also twice unsuccessfully attacked the Italians in the upper Rienz valley, in Carnia.

The Italians on the upper Isonzo attacked the strong positions still in the hands of the Austrians and achieved appreciable progress in the eastern Plezzo basin, in spite of the difficulty of the ground and desperate Austrian resistance supported by powerful batteries.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS REPULSED.

The Austrians on the night of the 12th sent troops in an armoured train from Gorizia against the Italian trenches south of Zagora, but the Italians repulsed them with the help of a mountain battery.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 13th September:—

The Russians by their counter-offensive in Galicia have checked the Austro-German advance in the south and in the north. Their stubborn resistance is seriously retarding the German advance.

A Russian communiqué says that in District Riga and Fredrichstadt there were encounters between small detachments and in the Jacobstadt region Russians assumed the offensive. The Germans are assuming the offensive against Dvinsk, firstly from Suweniozki, 55 miles north-west, secondly from Skopizki, fifty-five miles west, and thirdly along the road Vilkomir to Uziany, 45 miles south-west. In the last direction the Russians had to fall back and the Germans strongly reinforced, continue to advance. The Germans are also making determined attacks on the railway, Vilna to Dvinsk, in the direction of the station of Podbrose, 26 miles north-east of Vilna. Notwithstanding the extreme persistence of the Germans the Russians continued hold them in the Skidel District.

East-south-east of Grodno there has been obstinate fighting and prisoners state that the Germans were excessively fatigued in the recent fighting.

The Russians have decided to withdraw a little from the Niemen front but continue holding up of the enemy's advance.

There has been desperate German attacks on the river Zelviaska, following from south to north, about twenty miles west of Slonim which the Germans report they have crossed in the direction of Pinsk. There has been no change in the Rovno region. The enemy reinforced continues the offensive in the Tarnopol district.

In Eastern Galicia the Russians captured 92 officers 4200 men and repulsed attacks and inflicted enormous losses.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Lieut.-Col. D. R. Adye, 27th Punjabis, has been selected to command the 98th Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Watson, V.C., R.E., is posted to Military Works Services, 3rd Lahore Divisional Area.

Captain C. G. Bennett, 1/4th Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, Bareilly Brigade, on vacating his present appointment as Chief Engineer, Punjab Public Works Department.

Col. R. S. Maclagan C.B., C.S.I., will be appointed temporary commanding, Royal Engineer Corps, Quetta Division.

The death is reported of Second-Lieut. W. M. C. Barnett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached to the Supply and Transport Corps at Dera Ismail Khan on the 13th instant from enteric.

It may be expected that the Hon. Mr. Shafi's resolution on India's representation in the Imperial Conference will not prove controversial and thus the Government will be enabled to accept the resolution. Some of the prominent additional members will, however, wire their critical support to the resolution.

FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER

DEFEAT OF BABRA MULLAH.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

In view of the publication in the press of an account of a successful action at Hafiz Kor which proves on receipt of official report to be inaccurate in some respects, the following summary of action is now issued.

During the 3rd and 4th September a force under the leadership of Babra Mullah, estimated at ten thousand tribesmen, armed for the most part with modern rifles, was reported to be massing on the British border in the neighbourhood of Hafiz Kor.

With the object of dispersing this force before it was fully prepared to make an incursion into British territory the troops under the command of Major-General Campbell, Commanding the Frst (Peshawar) Division, attacked the enemy's position which extended about three and a half miles across the low hills at 7.30 on September 5th. The First and Fourth Infantry Brigade took part in the attack. The latter, on the right commenced the attack and advanced without opposition till 7-50 a.m. when the advance of the Frst Brigade was held up by heavy fire from the Dubhan Khwar defile. Reinforcements were brought up and the defile was captured at 9-30 a.m. by which time the whole of the first line of fithis Brigade was in occupation of the south-east border of the low hills on a frontage of one and a half miles.

At 8-55 a.m. the Mardan Mobile Column was pushed forward to support the right flank of the Fourth Brigade which was exposed during its advance to an enfilade fire from the hills and at 9-45 a.m. the Fourth Brigade had captured the enemy's Sangars up to within one thousand two hundred yards of the foot-hills.

On its right the left of the Fourth Brigade was then swung round into line with the First Brigade.

This general line was maintained with rifle and machine gun fire until 1 p.m. when the troops returned to camp, an operation which was carried out successfully by 2-30 p.m.

Meanwhile at 8-30 a.m. the mounted column had been sent round to the left of the Frst Infantry Brigade to get in rear of the enemy's right flank and to cut off his retreat. The column engaged some parties of the enemy with dismounted fire in course of which two troops of the 21st Lancers charged some bodies of the enemy who were crossing the Michni Canal in the open. The enemy, however, endeavoured to work round the left flank of the column in order to gain the camp of the First Infantry Brigade. So at 9-35 a.m. the 21st and 14th Lancers were ordered to charge the enemy in open fields. It was in this charge that casualties already reported, occurred in 21st Lancers. The charge was greatly assisted by the action of two squadrons of the 21st Lancers who were operating on the left of the First Infantry Brigade and who seeing the charge taking place charged across the canal in concert. All three corps did great execution and these charges undoubtedly deterred the enemy from making any further attempt on the First Brigade Camp. The column reinforced east of the canal and maintained its position with fire until the retirement to camp from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. Divisional artillery supported the attack of the Infantry Brigade from a position near Shab Kadar village. It advanced at 9.30 a.m., and made a further advance at 10-45, remaining until 12-30 p.m. In its advanced position it shelled the enemy's bivouacs and Sangars and villages and nullahs.

The losses of the enemy are, as already reported, estimated at about 1,150 killed and wounded. The losses among our troops were twenty-two killed and eighty-nine wounded. The troops revisited the scene of the engagement on September 6th but no parties of the enemy were seen nor was any attempt at opposition offered.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

QUESTION OF CONTROL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

In last mail week the Secretary of State received a strong representation from the Assam Bengal Railway. Messrs. Cayser Irvine and Co., and Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., urging the immediate need of improving the port of Chittagong. They pointed out that their ships had great difficulty at Chittagong owing to the existence of silt along the jetties and urged the employment of a second suction dredger to keep the navigation channels clear.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell, member of the Bengal Executive Council, inspected the port some time ago and examined the improvements required to increase the usefulness of the port.

The Assam Bengal Railway and others urge the fixing up of a minimum grant required for the port to enable the improvements being taken in hand. The question of future administration of the port requires careful examination and expert opinions favour the transfer of control to the Assam Bengal Railway.

It is believed that as the result of the representation the Secretary of State has already addressed the Government of India on the subject.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

MRS. BESANT'S SPEECH.

PLEA FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the Empire Theatre yesterday evening to hear Mrs. Besant's eloquent lecture on "India after the War." The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth presided.

In requesting the lecturer to deliver her speech Mr. Samarth said:—

During the short time that has elapsed since Mrs Besant entered into the field of politics her work has been characterised by that marvellous energy and enthusiasm which we have all learnt to associate with her name. As you are aware, she has chosen "India after the War" as the subject of her discourse to-night. If the subject of the address means: "What do you think India will get after the war?" I confess my inability to answer that question. I am not endowed with the gift of prophecy nor have I the faculty of what is called intelligent anticipation of events. But if the subject chosen means: "What is it that India should claim after the War?" not as a reward for her loyalty.—India repudiates the aspersion involved therein,—but in response to the desire of a grateful people, the great British nation, to know how justice could be done to India and Indian aspirations, if that is the question, one can understand it. It is, however, a question to which different persons would give different answers, each according to the point of view which may most appeal to him.

DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

For instance, one person would say: "I want self-government for India within the British Empire." And if asked what is meant by that expression and how self-government is to be acquired, the answer again would vary with different individuals even of the same persuasion. One answer that is given is that the Government of States is at once a science and an art and in order that it may be worthily exercised, the lesson must be learnt first in local self-government, then in provincial autonomy and finally in the self-government of the nation. You should take part in local government wherever it is possible. It is a drudgery, no doubt, but you must face this drudgery and learn to manage your own drains and waterworks. Those are the alphabets of self-government.

Another, of a virile temperament, if asked the question what he would claim for India, would straightway answer: I do not care for this self-government of drains and waterworks. I want my countrymen to have the right to bear arms and to be trained for the defence of their own country and be serviceable to the Crown and the Empire in the hour of its need as heroes doing their duty on the battle-field to the lasting credit and gory of their motherland.

A third one, with a fondness for gold rather than gun-powder, would say: I do not wish to bear arms. I, for one, am quite content with my bare arms. Your military equipment and training cannot bring about industrial regeneration of India. You cannot thrive as a nation unless the output of your national wealth increases. And your national wealth cannot increase unless old industries are revived and new ones are started. And, therefore, what India wants is a great industrial policy to be steadily pursued by Government in the sole interests of India.

A fourth one, with greater insight into the administrative machine and more conversant with current politics, would rejoin: True. I too want India's industrial regeneration and her emancipation from her present industrial thraldom. But how are you going to bring it about without fiscal autonomy for India? And is fiscal autonomy likely to be granted to you? I doubt it. But in order that you may ultimately secure something akin to it, you must first have elected majorities in your Legislative Councils which should be so expanded as to be made thoroughly representative of enlightened and independent Indian opinion, with complete control over the public purse and autonomy for each Province with the central Imperial Government at Delhi, maintained by fixed tributes from each Provincial Government, exercising merely a distant control over it and intervening in its internal affairs only in case of gross misrule.

At this point the audience became impatient to hear Mrs. Besant and Mr. Samarth thereupon concluded his remarks.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Besant, in beginning a lengthy speech, said that she was going to deliver her own views on the political situation and that none of the politicians should be held to share them. In 1905 or 1906 she had said that unless her ancient self-government founded in the village punchayats and other institutions were given to her, India would never be prosperous, and that she was more thoroughly fitted for these institutions than any other country in the world. It was only those who thought that the history of India began with Clive who said that India was not fit for self-government. Since very ancient times there had been a complete system of self-government in India. She took it for granted and earnestly hoped that India's liberty would be like the liberty of the self-governing Dominions within the Empire and not outside it. Mrs. Besant went on to say:—

"As long as I have been in India I have declared, and I believe that the union of England and India is the most beneficial condition for both; that for the sake of England as well as for the sake of India it is well that they should bind themselves closely together by a bond of love in equal liberty and not like some leopard struggling to get free from the chain which binds it. I am not speaking against the English connection, which I believe will endure for many centuries to come, but I am claiming for India what England gives to her Dominions, what can be claimed by a highly civilised country, that liberty which only can make her happy and make her a bulwark of the Empire instead of a possible menace."

She continued that she was not speaking of a possible revolt of India. But that India's right to self-government rested on the inherent right of a civilised nation to manage its own affairs and not on any question of granting it on another country, either out of gratitude or anything else. India asked England that she should place the crown of self-government on her brows as of right and not as a reward for her services in the war—the liberty which God has given her and which no man had a right to take away.

"ANGLE OF VISION."

"Now some times we hear it said," she continued, "after the war what will England do and we have heard from Mr. Charles Roberts, one of our good friends in England, that the 'angle of vision' has changed. That of course is a nice symbolical phrase, but one would like to know what lies underneath it. What we want is not the change of the angle of vision but a look straight with clear and open eyes. I do not value the phrase very much."

Continuing she said that she did not see any signs of the new angle of vision being carried out. Was it the new angle of vision that had given the new Secretary of State for India? The Secretary of State was the real ruler of India, for the Crown did not govern. The Secretary of State represented India very badly she admitted. But the theory was there. Was then the rule over 315 millions of people to be held as an appanage of the English party system and to be given in the keeping of a man not because India wanted him but because they wanted to find him a place. Nobody pretended that Mr. Chamberlain knew India. Whenever he was asked any question he either said that he did not know or that he would answer to-morrow. If that was the change of the angle of vision that was the wrong way. Though they did not particularly love Lord Crewe, he was enormously better than Mr. Chamberlain. And it was an uncommonly bad exchange to give Lord Islington in place of Mr. Charles Roberts. After all this it was no wonder if they did not feel assured about the new angle of vision. Look at those prosecutions after prosecutions of the press. Paper after paper had been destroyed; the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard" had both been shut out of existence. "The Star of Utkal" was not even allowed to know what were the offending passages. That was illegal. Yet there was nobody to take the question up. The speaker wished that the authorities would keep within the law themselves. The authorities were fond of circularising even the most trifling things asking the editors not to do this and do that. They were not to speak of Constantinople, they were not to talk about Singapore. Were they children that they could not judge what they were not to publish, asked Mrs. Besant? She was not troubling herself with what would England do but what would India do. That was an important question that would have to be decided in the future.

TWO LINES OF REFORM.

About Indian reform there were two different lines, and they had to make up their minds soon. There was one line of gradual reform. Get rid of the Arms Act, get simultaneous examinations, get a seat in the legislative councils here and another there. Then they should gradually try to get an elective majority. All that was one line, very good in its own way. She believed that India should make preparations and demand from the Government of England a definite promise that when the war was over she would get her place in the Council of the Empire, and be the mistress of her own household. Some people said that they would embarrass the Government. The speaker did not see why. Every Dominion demanded it. Why might all the five Dominions say it and only India remain silent. It was impossible to see where the distinction arose. Nobody blamed the Dominions for it. Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the Coservative Party, said that they must strike while the metal was hot and get everything they wanted. The speaker agreed with him, for once in a lifetime. If they tried to hammer the metal after it had got cold they would find it uncommonly hard and it would rather break than bend. She wondered why Mr. Chamberlain had not said the same thing. She asked if it was thought that the Colonials should have a share, and only India should be left out. She did say that the Government should declare that the Empire would be reconstituted on a federal basis, a federation of self-governing dominions, and that India should stand equally among them. She only asked for a declaration on the part of the Government and all India should ask for it. Some people, like Lord MacDonnell and Lord Curzon, did not like controversial questions to be raised at present as in the case of the United Provinces council. But in other instances they were not so anxious to observe that rule.

MEANING OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"What is the meaning of self-government?" asked Mrs. Besant. "I mean that the country shall be governed by councils elected by the people, with the power of the purse, the Government being responsible to the House. The Imperial Council should be wholly elected and the Government there, the holders of the portfolio, should be responsible to the House. In the Provinces the Provincial Parliaments should similarly be wholly elected and the ministry should be responsible to the Parliament and the Governor should act as as the Crown in England calling in some one who has been designated by the people of the country." Once such self-government was obtained, they could deal themselves with the Arms Act and things that relate to India's internal questions. Then it would be hers to redress all her grievances. That was the view of many thoughtful and careful Indians. She had had letters from both Indians and Englishmen urging that this cry should be raised in India and that India should no longer ask for piecemeal reform, but for that great right of ruling herself which would enable her to redress her wrongs herself.

Then Mrs. Besant then referred to other outstanding problems of India. As to starting of new industries in India, she said that the Government could not do more than guarantee interest in capital invested in well considered schemes. For starting industries they wanted trained men, and that could not be done in a short time. Germany had been training her labour for generations and generations.

Coming to simultaneous examinations, she said it was in 1860 that the Commission recommended them and in 1892 or 1893, the House of Commons passed a resolution in their favour, and they had not got them yet. It was such asimple thing to do. that.

The English people had approved of the separation of judicial and executive functions. The subject was discussed in the Congress and they had passed resolutions, yet nothing had been done. The revenue officer still continued to try cases at the end of a tiring day. The people had to run after these peripatetic officials as they toured round the districts, only the officials travelled in motor cars and with all other conveniences, whereas the poor people had to follow them on foot or in bullock carts. If reforms were to be given at the rate they were being now she asked how old would they all be by the time they got them all.

Some people had said that India was not fit for self-government. The point was who was going to judge? Was England fit for self-government when she got it? If she was, then surely a peaceful and highly civilised country like India, which had borne so much without rebellion, ought to be more fit for self-government than those rowdy and destructive mobs in England that made the granting of the Reform Bill of 1832 necessary for the stability of the State.

No nation gave liberty to another nation and the sooner they realised it the better. A nation was fit for liberty the moment she was determined to have it. They were not fit for liberty if they were willing to go on being ruled by those whom they had not elected. They should tell England that by her love of liberty they claimed the right to rule themselves. Then England would understand their voice and she would no longer say that India was not fit for self-government. If they said it in a voice that could not be denied she would be the first to give it.

Ireland was reduced by bad laws and rule to a population of five millions and yet she had been able to obtain Home Rule while India had 315 millions. Mr. Asquith had said in a speech that if the Germans conquered England the position would be inconceivable and intolerable, for all the places would then be occupied by foreigners. It was inconceivable for Englishmen who were free men. But it was thought to be not inconceivable here. But A whether it was inconceivable or not it was intolerable here.

ARMS ACT.

Mrs. Besant, then referred to the Arms Act, which was emasculating the people. It was a bad policy on the part of the Government. She quoted opinions of prominent Indians like Mr. Gokhale, Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta against the Act. Sir Syed Ahmed had said that if the people had been unarmed in the rebellion of 1858 the revolt would never have been subdued so easily. Indian soldiers were fighting all over the world and winning laurels. England had raised out of her own population of 47 millions three millions to fight her battles. How many people would have come forward to fight from India, if England had taught her to bear arms? And would Germany then have dared to go to war with England? Germany was no fool. The Indian could fight as well as any German. If these millions had gone to Flanders, instead of the petty few thousands that India had sent, the war would have been over in a very short time. It was England that suffered more than India. England asked India to trust her and India asked her in return "why she did not trust India"? Indian Christians might volunteer but not Hindus or Moslems.

They should all study the economic conditions of India, and for that purpose they could not do better than study the books of Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji, Digby and Hyndman. They should also read Mr. Wacha's writings. All these books were full of facts and figures.

Mrs. Besant then went on to discuss the question of the "drain" to Europe; the enormous cost of the army, the land tax, and the failure to provide for free education. It was said that India was the most lightly taxed country in the world. But Mrs. Besant said, that, by the confession of the officials themselves she was the most heavily taxed country in the world. For while all other countries could be more taxed, there was no margin here for increased taxation, for the people in India lived on the verge of starvation. In India, according to a Government official 45 millions of human beings never knew what it was to have a full meal a day. The hearers did not know what hunger, and starvation was. There were 22 famines during the last century. India claimed self-government if for nothing else because England found her rich and now she was miserably poor.

MASS EDUCATION.

Coming to education, if they took the whole population there were only 1.9 per cent literates. The number of people who read and write was 2.6 per cent., according to the latest figures. Unless they gave education progress would be difficult. The school population in the country was something like one and half crores, out of which 85 lakhs were out of the school. Even as a business investment it would pay Government to give education, for people would be able to cultivate their lands in a better manner, and manufacture better goods and be a better market for English goods. If Japan was doing all this why could not India? In Baroda it was 9 per cent. as against the tiny percentage here. Could the British Government not do what the Government of Baroda had done? She asked them to work for the cause of the Empire for India's freedom. It was a common cause. England herself would be better off if India were self-governnig. It would be for England's glory as well as for India's. There were Englishmen in the early thirties who looked forward to that as the proudest day when India's people claimed the right to share in the free institutions of England. And that was true. They had said it was their duty, their aim. They looked to the day when India would be free. In the early thirties and forties England used to send statesmen with broad and liberal ideas.

Concluding she said: India had taken part in the Empire's mighty struggle; her soldiers were fighting in Flanders for the liberty of Belgium. Could they return to India to find that she was without liberty? "England has given self-government to Ireland. Will not she give the same to India? Will not she do that in India which she has done hand in hand with Ireland." (Loud cheers).

The meeting then dispersed.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Sept. 13.

KILLED.

Major E. S. Blandhurst, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. G. Lynch, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. R. C. Blackwood, Royal Scots.
Lieut. R. Hartley, Worcesters.
Lieut. C. A. Ridley, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. M. Welsh, Border Regiment.

MISSING.

Capt. W. C. Adamson, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut.-Col. M. F. Kittoe, London Regiment.
Major R. Goadner, Northamptons.
Capt. Faith, Hampshires.
Capt. J. H. Magoveny, Medicals.
Lieut. J. N. Grieve, Army Ordinance Department.
Lieut. T. Oliphant, Norfolks.
Lieut. W. B. Parker-Smith, Scottish Horse.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Fraser, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Jones, Scottish Horse.
Second-Lieut. E. Osborne, Dublins.

NOW PRISONER IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. G. H. Fawkes, Norfolks.

KILLED.

Lieut. W. J. Morton, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Clements, South Staffordshires.

WOUNDED.

Capt. A. M. Lowe, Lincolns.
Lieut. L. C. Armstrong, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. E. G. Milward, Cornwals.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Bott, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J. Edes, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. A. Ellice, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Hanna, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Bott, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Howard, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E. T. Hacking, Sherwood.
Second-Lieut. E T. Hacking, Sherwoods.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. C. W. Hayes Newington, Cheshires.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Capt. S. E. Badcock, Durhams.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. I. J. Smyth, Inniskillings.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major J. S. Kelly, Norfolks.
Capt. C. J. Delmege, Lancers.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Chambers, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. S. Hall, Cheshires.

NOW NOT WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. B. A. Keen, Suffolks.

ALLEGED DISRESPECT TO TUTORS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COCANADA, Sept. 14.

The Principal of the Pittapur Rajah's College, Cocanada, has suspended, until further orders, the senior intermediate class containing about 180 students for alleged disrespect shown and threatening anonymous letters suspected to have been sent by them of late to the tutors.

(Continued from Column 5.)

sticks in their hands. It was the first time he went to Khorshed Jan's house on the night in question. He had no connection with the first accused for five years, and he had no idea as to why he should assault him that night. He had no quarrel with him during the five years. The witness said he had been assaulted on two previous occasions. Once he was assaulted by a man to whom he owed Rs. 1,000, and he compounded that case by paying the creditor Rs. 500, and thus he saved Rs. 500. He knew Delhimala and Mahomed Janson. They had assaulted him, and the case was compounded, because he was told to compound it by Allaya who was then his master. Some six years ago he had charged one Suleman Usman with causing him hurt. He did not know that Suleman Usman was in the service of Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha, and he did not remember that in that case the defence was that the case was brought at the instigation of Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha. One Hamir Mulji had once charged the witness with assault. In another case the witness along with four others was charged with assault. Both those cases had been referred to the Jamat. The witness said he was not a common bully, and anybody who paid him could get him to do anything. He had seen the second accused before, and had no quarrel with him.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

FORAS ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

WITNESSES CROSS-EXAMINED.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Smith charged Allarakhia Abba alias Allaya, and Mahomedkhan Jafferkhan with causing hurt to one Bachu Gova, on the night of the 27th July.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, assisted by Superintendent Mayers, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Weldon bar.-at-law, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, and Mr. Kanuga, pleader defended the first and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, the second accused. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Sardar Saheb Suleman Cassam Mitha.

Kallu Sudan, a syce in the service of one Feteh Mahomed, cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, said he never took his master to Khorshed Jan's house. The coachman took his tea inside the hotel on the night in question.

Mossa Hoosein, the coachman, recalled and questioned by the Court, said he had been to Foras Road once or twice before with his master who had gone to see a Parsi named Cawasji. The carriage used to stop at Cawasji's place once a week or fortnigt.

Khorshed Jan, a singing girl of Foras Road cross-examined by Mr. Weldon, said she had been knowing the first accused for the last six or seven years. She returned to Bombay from Delhi a few days before the assault. It was not true that she came down in consequence of a telegram she received from Mr. Suleman Casam Mitha. She received no telegram from anybody in Bombay. She knew Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha. He never came to her house, but she met him in the room of one Khatu, who lived on the floor above her room about a month before the assault took place. Mr. Suleman was then accompanied by a European police officer, and two others. She was once or twice taken to a bungalow in a lane at Mahim for singing where Mr. Suleman was present. On the night in question, the complainant Bachu came first to her house to hear her singing, when her mother was present. She did not sing to him that night because she had not taken her food owing to the Ramjan fast. Bachu used to come to her house before with the first accused. She had no connection with the first accused for the last two years and two months. The first accused turned up at her house unexpectedly on the night in question. She got frightened, because he had sent people to Delhi three times to cut her nose. As soon as he entered her room he abused her and the man who had come to hear her music. He came about five or six minutes after the complainant, and was accompanied by another man, who seemed to have been frightened. They went away after abusing her. The complainant said nothing. She did not sing after this. The complainant left four or five minutes afterwards.

In reply to Mr. Vicaji, the witness said she was not now living in the same house she was living in on the day of the assault.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that on the day of her return to Bombay she went to Mr. Suleman's bungalow, with a note from Hakim Ahmed Sahidkhan Saheb of Delhi to request Mr. Suleman to protect her against Allaya, who had molested her a good deal.

Further questioned by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said she had figured in a police court once before. One Mirza Jamal Mahomed Husein had raised a knife to stab her and he was prosecuted by the police at her instance. She did not remember that in her cross-examination in that case it was suggested by the accused that the prosecution was launched at the instigation of Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha. She did not remember that she was disbelieved in that case and the accused was discharged.

Mr. Vicaji submitted a certified copy of the Court's notes in that case as evidence, which Mr. Godinho contended, was irrelevent.

Mr. Vicaji submitted that the present case was one of several prosecutions brought in the courts at the instance of Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha. The case he referred to was heard ten years ago. It was then alleged by the accused in that case that it was a false case brought by this woman at the instigation of Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha.

The Magistrate observed that he would consider the point if it was relevant in his judgment.

Further examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said during the time she had been away from Bombay, she had no communication with Mr. Suleman Casam Mitha nor did she send some "razais" (i.e., quilts) to Mr. Suleman at his request. It was not true that she had written to the first accused from Delhi to collect money for those "razais" from Mr. Suleman. She had known Fateh Mahomed for four or five years, but had never seen Mr. Suleman and Fateh Mahomed together. She had gone to the Ajmere fair, but had never met Fateh Mahomed there.

Re-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said she did not know the name of the European police officer who came to her house with Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said the first accused might have felt jealous at her singing before Bachu. She left the first accused because he practised "zulam" on her.

Bachu Gova, the complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Weldon, said that on the night in question Khorshed Jan did not sing because she said she was frightened, as two men had come and threatened her. When the accused came up, they had no

(Continued in Column 4.)

MR. REDMOND ON HOME RULE.

IMPREGNABLE POSITION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

CONTINGENCIES AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. John Redmond, who addressed a convention of delegates from the branches of the United Irish League in co. Waterford, at Waterford, on Aug. 23, said:—

There are two things that Ireland should realise. The first is that the position of national self-government is impregnable; and the second is that our first duty is to take our part in ending this war. Home Rule has passed into law; it is part of the Constitution of these islands. We have heard lately something from the Mrs. Gummidges of politics about the Suspensory Act and the threatened Amending Bill. Some people seem to misunderstand what the Suspensory Act is. That Act provides that the operation of the Home Rule Act and the Welsh Church Act shall be suspended for one year, and if at the expiration of the year the war is not ended, then that they shall be suspesded for such further period as might be fixed by the King in Council not later than the end of the war.

Therefore the Suspensory Act provides that the operation of the Home Rule Act may commence before the end of the war, but that in any case it cannot be delayed one single hour after the end of the war; if the Home Rule Act is not in operation at the end of the war, then under the statute it automatically comes into operation at that very moment (applause).

AN IMPOSSIBLE CONTINGENCY.

As to the Amending Bill, if an agreement can be arrived at—and I will not abandon the hope that such a contingency may arise, for it is inconceivable that when the young men from the north and the south are fighting side by side in the trenches the fathers of these young men at home in Ireland will not be able to come to an agreement upon the few outstanding difficulties—then an Amending Bill may be introduced at any time before the war is ended and before the Home Rule Act comes into operation. But to propose an Amending Bill which is matter of controversy and not of agreement would not only be a violation of all the pledges given by all parties of the Coalition Government, but it would instantly destroy the whole basis of that Government. It would end the Coalition Government in a week, and it would throw the whole country into a welter of confusion and turmoil. And it would do all that in the face of the enemy. Such a contingency as that is absolutely impossible. It follows, therefore, that unless we come to an agreement no Amending Bill can be introduced until after the war. From this it follows that no Amending Bill could be introduced until after the Home Rule Act has come into operation.

NECESSITY FOR UNION.

It might be that after the war is over, and with another Government in power, and when Home Rule is in operation, an objectionable amending Bill might be proposed. Although I hope and pray that we may be able to settle the few outstanding difficulties by agreement, there is the possibility that it may be otherwise and therefore it follows, from the existence of the possibility, that there is an imperative necessity that Ireland should be united, organised, and disciplined, that I, or whoever may be in my place when that contingency arises, should be able to speak with one voice for Ireland. The whole country must strengthen the organisation of the United Irish League, and also strengthen in ever conceivable way in efficiency as well as in numbers the great volunteer force which, if ever such a contingency as I have alluded to may arise—and I do not believe it will arise—will stand at the back of the civil organisation of the people and see that no successful attempt is made to filch from them the rights that they have won.

For the first time in the history of the connection between Ireland and England, Ireland to-day prays for the success of the Empire, and is voluntarily sending thousands of her sons to fight for liberty and right. Ireland's action in this war makes it absolutely inconceivable and impossible that, when this war has been successfully ended, any party of politicians should seek to take away by force the charter which Ireland has won by generations of long and constitutional effort (applause). Let her maintain all the strength of her civil and political organisation; let her maintain the strength and efficiency of her armed military organisation, and let her gallantly continue to fulfil her duty in this war and most assuredly she will speedily enter into the enjoyment of her national inheritance amid the good will, as I believe, of all political parties in Great Britain and Ireland, and amid the applause of every self-governed portion of the British Empire.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLAG FETE FUND.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 14.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

EVENING GOWNS IN WAR-TIME.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMY.

Of course it is a man who puts forward the suggestion that women should adopt a uniform evening dress. The idea sounds so practical that at first sight it seems finally to settle every possible question concerning the economics of the matter. In reality, observed "S. C. M." in the "Manchester Guardian," it has many unpractical aspects, not the least being the monotony which would enevitably ensue. That it would necessarily put an end to extravagance is disproved by the fact that many a man's tailoring bill equals that which his wife pays to her dressmaker—and this in spite of the fact that all masculine dress is regulated to type. Since the war began more than one woman has eschewed full décolleté dress in the evening, just because in her eyes it is too reminiscent of the happy, careless days of peace. Others have made no change, preferring to wear out the dresses they possess rather than to spend money on new.

THE REMODELLED AFTERNOON DRESS.

On the whole, however, full evening dress is less often worn to-day than something in the way of demi-toilette. It is to be seen even in the stalls of the London theatres, where a really smart evening dress is now almost "bad form." And here, in this adoption of demi-toilette, lie far greater opportunities for economy than in the introduction of any regulation attire. For example, many an afternoon dress which, having done duty throughout the summer, can no longer face the searching light of the sun is still fresh enough to have quite a charming appearance beneath the shaded lamps of electricity. Moreover, some of these dresses—dainty confections of chiffon or lace—bought for those hot days which made the usual coat-skirt almost unbearable—have been worn so seldom that now, as August wanes, they would be cast aside if it were not that another life awaits them in demi-toilette.

LIGHTNESS ESSENTIAL.

The only important feature of this type of dress is that it shall be light and dainty and a little décolleté in front, unless a quite thin and perfectly transparent guimpe be preferred. Even the taffetas or faille coat-and-skirt, which has been so useful a "stand-by" for the summer afternoons, can be easily rearranged into a dress of this type. A dark blue skirt may be left untouched, or it may be lightly veiled with net or chiffon in its own colour and the corsage arranged with handkerchief points of the silk over a vest of the transparent material mounted on a slip of lace run with gold or silver threads. Gold is the more effective in combination with dark blue, and a touch of gold should also be found in the ceinture, either woven into some rich brocade or cunningly introduced among the folds of dark blue silk which provide this detail.

The taffetas in white and delicate colours, which have appeared at weddings and the few other occasions when festal dress has been permissible, are even more admirably suited for such rearrangement. Here is one. In white taffetas, the skirt of which is hidden beneath folds of palest pink net. Graduated bands of soft nattier blue velvet decorate this net at intervals from the knees to the hem, and the same velvet, arranged in a wide draped belt, is carried round the figure, its upper edge resting in a chemisette of the net. The latter is cut in front in a wide low V, and is fitted with long transparent sleeves ending in full ruffles. The charm of this dress is accentuated by the graceful manner in which the full skirt hangs from the waist. For so cleverly is it arranged that it in no way widens the figure. And should so high a belt prove unbecoming, the corsage would be no less charming if carried out in the net over bretelles of the velvet and tied at the waist beneath a sash of soft white satin ribbon.

THE POPULARITY OF GREEN.

Curiously enough, green, the colour of ill-omen, as some would have us believe, has never been so much worn as it has this summer. Green has appeared continually, in every possible material and in its most vivid, uncompromising shades. Of these, some are admirably fitted for demi-toilette, and none is more charming beneath artificial light than a bright emerald green. One afternoon dress in this colour is at this moment being transformed into a dress for the evening, and so cleverly is it being managed that I am sure its origin will never be discovered. The full short taffetas skirt is now cut into a point at each side, and falls as a tunic over an underdress of chiffon, and the little coat provides a modish, loosely fitting courage, which is drawn into a belt at the waist. A touch of Indian red velvet is introduced into this belt, which is otherwise entirely in the taffetas, and this colour is repeated in the fine embroideries which distinguish the high collar and the cuffs. Both collar and sleeves are in green chiffon, though the corsage opens in front over a vest of fine lace.

RESTRAINT IN EMBROIDERY.

All such embroideries as are seen on this dress are used with the greatest restraint. The necessary labour is difficult to secure now that so many more important occupations are open to women. Therefore this form of decoration is usually limited to just a touch on corsage and skirt; and perhaps for this very reason it has in many instances a very artistic effect. For example, a demi-toilette dress in black taffetas arranged with bands of black riband velvet is relieved by one spray of foliage worked in gold threads on the corsage and another on the skirt. Another in black chiffon is designed with the corsage opening in front over a vest in folds of petunia red and purple satin the latter worked with a conventional border in gold. The skirt of this dress, by the way, is deserving of special notice, for it is prettily arranged in two pieces, and each one is outlined with tags of ribbon-velvet which fall over the hem in quite a novel manner. While on a third dress, in black net, the circular bands of velvet alternate with insertions of jet embroidery, and the skirt is finished with a transparent hem of the net, lightly worked in the same shining black beads.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Two New Frocks.

SAVOURIES FOR EVERY DAY.

SHRIMPS ON TOAST.

Put two pennyworth of picked shrimps into a saucepan with one teaspoonful of white pepper, ½ oz. of butter, the juice of an orange, and a little nutmeg. Make this mixture very hot and pile upon small squares of buttered toast. Put in a hot oven for a few minutes, and serve garnished with fried parsley.

DEVILLED BISCUITS.

Wash and bone some anchovies or sardines, and pound them into a paste with butter and a good seasoning of cayenne. Fry some plain biscuits (Huntley and Palmer's Thin Captain) in a little butter with salt and cayenne, and while hot spread with the mixture. Sprinkle a few brown crumbs on the top. Reheat in the oven for a few minutes, and serve very hot.

BENGAL TOASTS.

Fry some diamond-shaped pieces of bread, and keep hot. Take 2 oz. of grated ham and put it in a saucepan with one gill of cream, 1 oz. of chutney, and 1 oz. of grated cheese. Flavour with cayenne, and stir until creamy and quite hot. Spread thickly in the croûtons, and garnish with a little sieved yolk of egg.

TOMATO TIMBALE.

Boil ½lb. of macaroni about twenty minutes, strain it, and cut into lengths which will fit a plain round mould; line the mould with it, arranging the top by bending the macaroni in a spiral form. Fill this mould with a mixture made of 1 lb. of tomatoes, 1 lb. of mushrooms, and ¼ lb. of grated cheese, all pounded together with 4 oz. of butter and the yolk of an egg, season with a little salt and cayenne. Put a paper round the mould, and serve with a thick brown gravy round.

RICE AND FISH TOAST.

Fry an onion, finely sliced, in butter with a few shrimps or pieces of lobster; stir into it one desertspoonful of mustard. When thoroughly hot add a teacupful of rice previously boiled and dried and a tablespoonful of grated Parmesan Cheese. Stir and serve very hot on rounds of buttered toast or fried croûtons.

CHEESE AND TOMATO TOAST.

Take one large ripe tomato and rub through a sieve. Grate 2 oz. of cheese, add a little cream or yolk of egg, a pinch of salt, sugar, and pepper. Make it very hot, and serve on toast.

SOLE SAVOURY.

Chop finely the remains of a cooked sole or any other white fish, and mix it with 1 oz. of butter, a pinch of cayenne, and a tablespoonful of essence of anchovy. Let this mixture simmer gently for about five minutes, then spread it on rounds of hot buttered toast, sprinkle over a few picked shrimps, and garnish the dish with rings of hard-boiled eggs.—"EMILIA" in "The Bystander."

CRAWLING RUGS.

When one is very young one takes most interest in the things near at hand. Thus the soap and the floor and certain minute objects of interest in picture-books usually attract one most. In some nurseries this need is provided for by means of linoleum printed with all the nursery rhymes. Thus it is possible to know about Little Boy Blue or Little Bo-Peep without removing from one's position among the bricks. But such provision only applies to one room—the nursery. In other parts of the house one has to take one's chance, which quite often one is not allowed to do. For this reason the crawling rug is an excellent arrangement. It is usually made of the same kind of material as the bath-mat, and so is very soft and comfortable, and of late there have been designed upon it all kinds of delightful things in the way of cocks and hens and boys and girls. The great advantage of the crawling rug is that it can be moved with the crawler, whether he be in or out of doors. It is, moreover, even more satisfactory than picture linoleum, because the design can be varied, and where there may be merely cocks and hens one week, the next may bring forth pigs or donkeys. It is also to be had in various colours, and is very clean. In the holidays it can serve as a rug as well as for its original purpose, and, being washable, it does not much matter what happens to it.

MISS MADGE SAUNDERS.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

Playing the lead in "To-Night's the Night" at the Gaiety. Miss Saunders is a young actress from Australia, whose talent and charm has won the hearts of her audiences—a largely khaki-clad.

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HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SAVOURY FRITTERS.

To the resourceful cook fritters offer one of the most useful items of her daily menu, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." They can be made out of almost any ingredients, remnants of food of several different kinds can be turned into tasty little fried dishes, and they may be either sweet or savoury. In these days, when the meat supply has to be carefully considered, the cook who knows how to turn out light and feathery fritters will economise with good effect. Though almost anything may be made into fritters, they are not so easily done as might be supposed, for materials must be most carefully and skilfully handled if the dish is to be appetising and tempting. When the contents have been egged and crumbed and fried in batter results are often disappointing. The feathery appearance, the delicate light brown of the fritters, their savour and crispness, are due less to the actual ingredients than to the method of cooking. If the batter has not stood long enough the starch grains in the flour will not swell, and heaviness follows. Nor will any fritter do credit to the culinary artist if it is dropped into insufficient fat, or if the fat is not just of the right temperature, that is, boiling hot. The delicate morsal falls to the bottom of the pan, black specks adhere to it, and its charm is gone. It absorbs the fat too, and gets that nasty wet taste, to which the least sensitive to fat must object. If the fat is properly hot the food cooks quickly and turns crisp; then draining has to be done with minute care.

Thus for fritters, the batter must be thoroughly well beaten, or it will not be light. Plenty of butter, other fat, or good oil must be allowed, and flavouring put in. A pinch of salt is required; with apples a dash of cinnamon is novel and good; lemon is often liked, and even remnants of cold cauliflower are good if encased in batter flavoured with cheese. It is not always necessary to use eggs for the batter. It can be allowed to stand for forty-eight hours to ferment. A spoonful of beer helps this process, and also gives a pleasant, slightly bitter, taste. Then take off the crust and add fresh flour, moistening it with milk and tepid water. When well coated with the batter the fritters must be dropped into a deep vessel filled with very hot frying fat. The recipes for savoury fritters added are from Mr. C. Herman Senn:

CHEESE AIGRETTES.

Mix in a small basin an ounce of cornflour and two ounces of grated Parmesan or Gruyere cheese; moisten this with the yolks of two eggs. Next whisk the white of an egg to a stiff froth, and mix carefully with the above. Drop the mixture by means of a small dessert or teaspoon into fairly hot fat, and fry to a nice golden colour. Drain them carefully, dish up, sprinkle over with a little grated cheese, and serve quickly.

SAVOURY BANANA FRITTERS.

Peel six West Indian bananas, cut each in half lengthways, and dip lightly into seasoned flour. Beat up an egg with a tablespoonful of milk, dip each piece of banana in this; then roll in finely-chopped nuts (walnuts or hazel-nuts). Heat up some clarified butter in a frying pan, and fry in it the prepared bananas to a golden brown. Drain the fritters carefully, and place each on a neatly-cut piece of toasted bread, previously dipped in Pan Yan sauce. Put them on a dish and serve hot. Note.—To make seasoned flour put a little flour on a plate and season it with salt and white pepper and a good pinch of cayenne or paprika; then mix well and use.

SCALLOP FRITTERS.

Drain six scallops on a cloth, and cut each in half or quarters; then marinade them in olive oil and lemon juice mixed with a little chopped chervil. Sift three ounces of flour into a basin, add a pinch of salt, melt half an ounce of butter, beat up an egg, and stir in both, add about half a gill of milk, and work until quite smooth; if too thick add a little more milk. Let the batter stand for about an hour; then stir in a small dessertspoonful of chopped parsley.

Take up the scallops, drain them, and season with a little salt, a good pinch of white pepper and a small pinch of cayenne. Dip the scallops into the prepared batter, drop into hot fat one by one. Fry to a golden brown colour and drain on a cloth, Pile up the fried scallops on to a hot dish, garnish with fried parsley, and serve with a piquant or a sharp tomato sauce.

CUCUMBER BEIGNETS.

Peel thinly a good-sized cucumber, cut it into ¼in. slices, and remove the centre portion by means of column cutter. Blanch the slices in slightly salted water for a few minutes, and drain on a sieve. Place them on a sauce-pan or flat dish, and fill the centre with some liver forcemeat or a salpicon of chicken and ham. This is best done by the use of a large forcing-bag with a plain tube attached. Prepare a light frying batter, and let it stand till wanted. Dip each piece of cucumber into the frying batter, so that it is completely coated with batter, then fry in hot fat to a golden colour. Drain carefully, sprinkle with fine salt and a little cayenne or paprika pepper, dish up neatly, garnish with sprigs of parsley, and serve hot.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TEN YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Maclead and a Special Jury.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. BERNARD FERNANDEZ.

The accused, a Christian, aged 35 and a tailor by occupation, was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, to take his trial on the charge of murdering one Lawrence Fernandez a seafaring man.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. S. B. Banaji appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson defended the accused.

In opening the case for the Prosecution, Mr. Bahadurji stated that the accused a tailor by occupation and the deceased, a seafaring man resided in a building at Sonapur Lane, in rooms opposite to each other. The deceased was living with two other companions named Thomas Lobo and Mariano. On 13th July, 1915, the accused went to the room of the deceased and began to abuse one of his companions. The cause of his abuse was not known. The deceased interfered and asked him to go away and told him that if there was any dispute, they should settle next morning. Shortly after the deceased left his room for the purpose of joining his ship. The accused was at that time seen standing at his door by his two companions and the deceased. The accused abused the deceased and stabbed him with a heavy pair of scissors on the back part of his head. The wound resulted in compound fracture. After this attack, the deceased fell down, but got up and went to his room. The deceased and his companions being afraid of renewed attack bolted the room from inside. They stayed in the room the whole night, no report being made to the police. Next morning at 8 a.m., the deceased was taken to the Princess Street Police Station by his two companions. From there he was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. A search was made for the accused and he was found in his club. The accused was taken to the Hospital where the deceased identified him as his assailant. The deceased, subsequently succumbed to the injuries and died.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the Prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused of culpable homicide of a greater degree.

His Lordship addressing the accused said that it was a savage and unprovoked assault and sentenced the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

STABBING WITH A PENKNIFE UNDER PROVOCATION.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

EMPEROR v. BALA RAKHMA.

The accused, a Hindu hamal aged 30, was committed to the Sessions on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in that he caused the death of one Narayan Shivram by stabbing him in the stomach with a penknife.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, (acting Advocate-General) with Mr. R. K. Pirbhoy appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. R. G. Munsiff defended the accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution the Advocate-General stated that the accused was charged under section 300 with having caused the death of one Narayan Shivram. Counsel read exceptions 1 and 4 to the section, to the jury and observed that when the evidence was led before them they would have to consider whether the accused had any grave and sudden provocation, for bringing the case within one of the exceptions. The case was very simple. The accused and deceased lived in neighbouring chawls at Dhaku Parbhu's wadi Ghorpadeo. It would appear from the evidence that the wife of the accused shortly before the offence was committed by him, had come to be on intimate terms with the deceased. The deceased used to visit her at her room in the evening while the accused was away on business. The accused was a hamal in a hospital and used to be on day or night duty. On the day on which the offence was committed, the accused happened to be on night duty. On the night of the 28th of August, after the accused left his room, the deceased went to the room of the accused between 9 and 10 p.m. Some time after the deceased was in the room, the accused came back to his room, he went to a neighbour of his and asked for a lamp. Then he went to his room, knocked and the room was opened. The accused lighted the lamp and found that the deceased was in the room. Finding the deceased there, an altercation ensued, the accused pulled out a knife and struck the deceased in the abdomen. Immediately after the deceased went to his room, but on the way fell down. Ultimately he went to his room: a cry was raised and the Police was called. The deceased died in the Hospital on the following day.

Counsel asked the jury to closely follow the evidence in order to consider whether the accused was guilty of murder or the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution.

The defence was that in the fight, the deceased fell against the wall and the knife which was in his hands struck him in the abdomen.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder (major charge) and of not guilty on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by six to three. His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and ordered the accused to be discharged.

When you say a cycle—you mean a push bicycle—but when you say

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CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Sec. 38 (suspended.)

359-13.—Babaji Ganoo Boradey v. D Vaz, Judah and S. On the 3rd Sept., 1913, these Insolvents discharge was suspended for 2 years with protection.

687-12.—Mahipatrao Keshowrao Acharya and Trivikram Keshowrao Acharya v. Punamchand Dollaji and Co, Khambatta & Co. On the 3rd Sept., 1913, these Insolvents discharge was suspended for 2 years with protection.

642-13.—Pirojshaw Jamshedji Limbuwala v. James Pain and Sons, Smetham B & Co, Framroz Rustomji Kharas, Vachha and Co. On the 2nd Sept., 1914, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 12 months with protection.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

145-15.—Joseph Charles Spencer v. X A Pinto trading as Pinto and Sons, Crs No. 8, In person.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

367-14.—N C Dalal, Talokchand Javerchand Sha v. The Official Assignee, Little & Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd; Crawford B & Co, Part Heard from 1-9-15.

585-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Naginchand Javerchand in v. The Official Assignee, Little & Co.

SIX MONTHS FOR SIX PAIRS OF BOOTS.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Inspector Sykes charged one Joseph Manuel Fernandez with the theft of six pairs of boots of the value of Rs. 31.

The facts of the case are that one Pandoo Babaji who has a boot shop at Grant Road closed it on the night of the 13th instant and returned at 9 p.m. when he found the lock and the door broken open. He went inside when he saw the accused, who ran out, but was chased and arrested. A bundle containing six pairs of boots was found lying in the shop ready to be removed.

The accused said he did not enter the shop, but was simply sitting outside to which the complainant objected and had him arrested.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had two previous convictions.

CHANDRAKONA DACOITY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

A telegram which reached Calcutta from Jamalpur, this evening in connection with the Chandrakona dacoity, shows the dacoits came in long boats not generally used in that part of the country. Before the dacoity was committed a bugle was sounded. They had electric automatic lamps and bottle torches with them. The dacoity ended when another bugle sounded. The dacoits left behind them several burnt torches and instruments for breaking iron safes. They left singing songs.

Five wounded men in the Mymensing hospital are still in a precarious condition.

A Mymensing message says a boat was found near Dhalla, drifting down half aloft in the Brahmaputra river. The boat appeared to have been struck with an axe to cut a hole for the purpose of sinking it. The boat is suspected to have been connected with the dacoity.

AGARPARA MURDER.

MURDERED MAN'S WIFE'S PRAYER TO GOVERNMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Naba Nalini Dasi, widow of the late Murari Mohan Mitra who was murdered by anarchists at Agarpara recently, has submitted a petition to Lord Carmichael, in which she prays that her pitiable case as well as the circumstances under which her husband met with a violent and untimely death may be taken into consideration and that a suitable provision may be made for the maintenance of herself and her family and the education of her sons and marriage of her four unmarried daughters.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information leading to the detection and conviction of a person or persons who shot Babu Murari Mohan Mitra of Agarpara.

CHEATING BY MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENT.

FREE GOLD WATCHES TO BUYERS OF FOUNTAIN-PENS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

At the Georgetown Police Court, the case in which Ganga Naidu trading under the style of "James Patrick and Company" stood charged on three counts for misleading advertisement with intent to cheat, etc., was disposed of yesterday. It will be remembered that the accused advertised that he would give away a gold watch free to people remitting one rupee and four annas for a fountain pen, but failed to do so. The Magistrate found the accused guilty on all counts and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 on each count, or in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment in each case.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Indian Specie Bank, now under liquidation, was held yesterday afternoon, in the old premises of the Bank, Mr. J. Slanders Slater, Official Liquidator, presiding

The meeting had been called to enable the creditors to come to a conclusion as to whether they would take certain shares, which the Bank held, in payment of the first dividend which it was proposed to pay to-day, i.e., Wednesday, the 15th instant, or would accept cash. The Official Liquidator, at the previous meeting, had fixed certain rates for the different shares, at which he was prepared to sell them to the creditors. After some discussion, the meeting yesterday came to the following unanimous conclusion:—

That, as, with one exception, no creditors have come forward to buy the shares at the rates fixed by the Official Liquidator, This meeting leaves it to the Official Liquidator to dispose of them by private contract or public auction, on terms most advantageous to the general body of creditors.

The next question before the meeting was to decide whether they would like the Official Liquidator to sell at present the pearls which he held on behalf of the Bank, or whether he should hold them on in hopes of a better market.

The Official Liquidator had pointed out in his report that the pearls which he held were most of them of a quality somewhat inferior to that of the pearls which had already disposed of.

The meeting came to the unanimous conclusion that the pearls should be retained in hopes of a better market.

After passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting came to a close.

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the registered office of the Company at Princess Street, Bombay, to consider and adopt the Directors' Report and Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1914, and to transact other incidental business. Mr. G. V. Desai, Chairman of the Company, presided.

In their Report the Directors stated as follows:—

The Shareholders will be glad to learn that the Company has, during the year under report, made a net profit of Rs. 43,717-3-5, (the profit in the Distillery Department being Rs. 46,803-2-0, and the loss in the Pharmacy Department being Rs. 3,085-14-7). The total loss after deduction of the said profit still remains at Rs. 1,94,696-8-4, as mentioned in the Auditors' report, dated 25th May, 1915. In consequence of the various items of expenditure of the Pharmacy Department having been considerably reduced, that Department showed a loss of only Rs. 3,085-14-7.

For the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, the Directors feel delighted to inform the shareholders that the Company has earned a net profit of Rs. 25,143-14-10, (the profit in the Distillery Department being Rs. 25,871-3-5, and that in the Pharmacy Department being Rs. 2,272-11-5, which will be reduced to Rs. 7-4-8, as the Agents propose to write off Rs. 2,265-6-9 for 50 per cent. depreciation in the old Pharmaceutical drugs in the Bombay Store.

Our appeal against the Navsari Contractors, referred to in our last Report, is still pending final decision.

The average yield during the period under report came to 8.85 gallons of 60deg. U. P. per one Bengal maund of Mahuda. The working charges during the same period came to Rs. 0-2-10½ per gallon of 60deg. U. P.

After the outbreak of war in August, 1914, the Agents have been successful in introducing our Rectified Spirit, Whisky, Brandy, Rum, Tinctures, etc., into Bombay Market, and it is hoped that if the Company is granted any protection by the British Government in shape of reduction of duty, the above articles will fairly compete with the foreign brands even after the war ends.

The stock has been carefully taken and is reported to be in good condition by the Agents. The Company's buildings and stock have been insured for Rs. 3,85,518-0-0.

During the period under report the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama have resigned their seats as Directors. The Board records its grateful acknowledgment of their valuable services to the Company from its starting 8 years ago.

The Directors' Report was unanimously adopted.

The meeting re-elected Prof. T. K. Gajjar as a Director and also newly elected Mr. Chaturbhuj Karsandas Shroff to the Board of Directors of the Company.

The meeting came to a close after a hearty vote of thanks to the chair had been passed.

COLLEGE STUDENT ARRESTED AT HOWRAH.

FOUND IN POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Mrinmoy Das Gupta, a 2nd year student of the Sibpur Engineering College, who was arrested at Howrah station on Sunday morning on a charge of being in possession of 960 rounds of ammunition, was yesterday placed before the Sub-divisional Officer of Howrah. A pleader who appeared on behalf of the accused, applied for bail which was granted, the accused being asked to furnish two securities of Rs. 1,000 each and also to execute a personal bond for Rs. 5,000. The hearing of the case was fixed for the 20th instant.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

C 8

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S MEMORIAL.

COMMUNAL ASPECTS OF POLITICAL LIFE EXPLAINED.

The memorial addressed to the Secretary of the State, India, by the Hon. Raja Mahomed Ali Mahomed Khan, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad as President of the Special Provincial Conference held at Allahabad in May, regarding the establishment of an Executive Council with Governor in the United Provinces, which was editorially noticed in yesterday's "Chronicle" begins with the history of the question since the inauguration of the Minto-Morley reforms to the present time and then deals categorically with the objections raised in the House of Lords and by Sir John Hewitt and some Members of the Government of India. It proceeds:—

They (Special Conference) cannot accept the validity of any of the arguments which have been addressed by the opponents of the measure. In particular, they have learnt with surprise that undue stress has been laid upon some communal aspects of political life of these provinces. The reform in question is a measure on which there never was the least difference of opinion between the Hindus and the Muhamadans and if further evidence was required of their unanimity on this subject, it is furnished by the united demand, which has during the last two months been made all over these provinces from common platforms and by the entire Indian press, culminating in the fully representative special conference over which I had the honour to preside. Points of difference between two communities are so few, while points of agreement so many that it is surprising that the opponents of the reform should lose sight of the latter and allow their judgment to be influenced solely by the former.

INCLUSION OF INDIAN MEMBER IN COUNCIL.

The opposition seemed to be based mainly upon the ground of the inclusion of an Indian member, who could satisfy both Hindus and Muhamadans; but it seems to have been overlooked that the Indian members of similar Executive Councils have so far been men, who by reason of their education, culture, breadth of view and character have commanded unstinted confidence of all communities and the presence of such a member in the inner circle of the Government has, according to the declared opinion of his Excellency the Viceroy, been a source of strength rather than of weakness to the Government. It is remarkable that in the Provinces which are subject to Council Government relations between the two communities have been more harmonious than in those where the form of Government has been different.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN DIFFERENCES.

Proceeding, it says, that the best answer to the arguments based on Hindu-Mahomedan differences is furnished by the experience gained in the Executive Council of the Viceroy as well as in the four Provinces which have such councils. The Hindu members of these councils are as much respected by and command as much confidence of the Mahomedans of these provinces as the Mahomedan member is respected by and commands the confidence of the Hindus, while all over India the Hindus and Mahomedans alike have been enthusiastic in their admiration of Sir Syed Ali Imam who has been known to have always placed the interests of the State and the country before all other considerations.

As regards religious riots at Ayodhya and Agra to which reference was made by Sir Reginald Craddock in his minute of dissent, the memorial argues that these riots would, in all probability, not have happened, or the situation would have admitted of a readier control, if the Government had the advantage of an independent Indian Councillor.

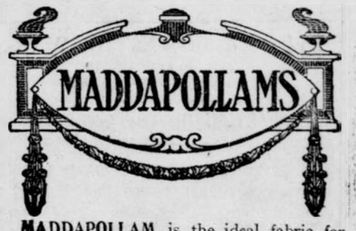
COUNCIL GOVERNMENT AND THE MASSES.

Regarding the suggestion made in the House of Lords that the demand for Council Government does not proceed from masses, the memorial submits that the extremely slow progress of education among them is wholly responsible for the lack of appreciation on their part of the bearing of any political problem but that wherever the proposal is properly explained to them, they support it as much as their educated brethren. Besides if in India the introduction of any reform depended upon an intelligent demand or appreciation on the part of mases none would even have been introduced and it is conceivable that for the next 50 years there would be no justification for the adoption of any liberal measures. The voice of the intelligent sections of the Indian community, who can best understand and interpret the thoughts and feelings of their countrymen and who are no incompetent judges of what is conducive to the best interests of the country as a whole, cannot and ought not to be ignored or treated with levity.

In conclusion, the memorial says:—Having regard to the size of these Provinces, their population and the revenue raised therein, and bearing in mind the fact that in certain respects e.g., education, sanitation, etc., Madras, Bombay and Bengal with Governors-in-Council have attained a greater degree of advancement than these Provinces, it seems that there is abundant reason why these Provinces should be given the same form of Government as Madras, Bombay and Bengal."

NEW DRESS GOODS.

We are showing a nice selection of new Season's Dress goods, just received.



MADDAPOLLAM, is the ideal fabric for Ladies' and Children's underwear and men's shirts for the Indian climate; send for samples and compare value. It is soft in texture and as strong and durable as Longcloth.

Quality 1.—42 inches wide. Price, Rs. 4-4 per dozen yards.
Quality 2.—42 inches wide. Price, Rs. 7-4 per dozen yards.
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Patterns post free on application.

THE NEW "PAGODA" SUNSHADE.

The very latest, Tussore cover with wide colored satin border as sketch. Colors of Borders: Purple, Moss, Navy, Saxe, Pale Blue.

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THE "PROM" SUNSHADE, a very smart cotton shade exact to sketch, and on a strong frame. Colors: Pink, Sky, Mauve, Grey.

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NEW STRIPED ZEPHYRS, in all the fashionable stripes, an excellent wearing and washing material suitable for Ladies' and Children's wear and Gents' shirts, fast colors.

28 inches wide. Price, As. 10 per yard.

Mercerised Lawn, the most charming material suitable for all purposes. The colors are beautiful, and fast. Colors in stock: White, Cream, Green, Pale, Pink Vieux Rose, Grey, Sky, Saxe, Navy, Black.

44 ins. wide, As. 12 per yard.

Nainsook is an excellent material for the warm weather, very cool and durable, perfect in wear and washes well, largely used for Ladies' snd Children's underwear.

Quality 1.—36 ins. wide, Rs. 4-4 per doz.yds.
" 2.—36 " " 6-8 "
" 3.—36 " " 9-4 "

Patterns post free on application.

COTTON POPLIN, a highly mercerised cotton fabric, suitable for smart dresses, coats and shirts, will wash well, and fast colors. Colors in stock, Brown, Buff, Purple Cream, Vieux Rose and Black.

40 ins. wide, Re. 1-15 per yard.

FLORAL VOILES. We are now showing a large selection of Cotton Voiles in Floral designs and the new wide stripes. Please send for samples, they are all ready, post free.

27 ins. wide: As. 8, 10, 12; Re. 1-0, 1-4.
40 " " As. 15; Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, 2-4.

PLAIN COTTON VOILES.

For a smart cool dress there is nothing nicer than Cotton Voile, washes well, wears well and drapes gracefully to the figure. Colors. White, Cream, Sky, Saxe, Pink, Grey, Mauve, Brown, Reseda. 40 ins. wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY.

GENT'S FOOTWEAR.

Large fresh Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, etc., very strong and durable, yet prices very moderate.

	Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.		Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.
Gent's Million Boots....	5	4	0	Gent's Tie Shoes.....	3	8	0
,, Shoes....	4	0	0	,, Pump Shoes.....	3	10	0
,, Albert Slippers...	3	2	0	,, Elastic Shoes....	4	3	0
,, Goorgabee Shoes..	3	4	0	,, One Clip Shoes..	4	12	0
,, Sambur Slippers...	2	10	0	,, Oxford Shoes (handsewn).....	5	6	0
,, ,, Shoes.....	3	8	0				
,, ,, Boots....	4	13	0	,, Canvas Slippers..	2	0	0
,, Canvas Shoes....	2	10	0				

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18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—To The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion—BOMBAY

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Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixin on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like Ruskope," "Roskopf," "Roscoe" and such others which have no existence a all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise th envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that t has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & o.,**

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These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and can had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

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Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail.

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The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' small size.

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With Arabic or Roman dial same price, With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

INDIAN WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

DECORATING HEROES.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, and attended by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Stamfordham, Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Captain R. H. Seymour, went by special train to Brighton on Saturday, Aug. 21, to visit the sick and wounded Indian soldiers at the several military hospitals in the town. This was the second occasion since the beginning of the year on which the King and Queen have displayed their sympathy and appreciation of the Indian warriors by coming to see them in hospital.

The visit presented features which distinguished it from the former, writes the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Brighton. The typical summer weather was in contrast to the bleak conditions in January, and, in addition to the tour of the institutions, the proceedings included the ceremony of confering decorations upon a number of the patients. Their Majesties also went to Lord Kitchener's Hospital for the first time, the conversion of the former workhouse not having been completed at the time of the last Royal visit. The inspection of the troops in the Pavilion grounds was also a novelty, and the inhabitants had an excellent opportunity of giving a welcome to the Royal visitors as they drove nearly the whole length of the sea front. The King wore khaki, and her Majesty was attired in a costume of pale heliotrope, with sunshade to match, and a white hat, while Princess Mary's jacket and pleated skirt were of pale fawn.

WORKHOUSE CHAPEL AS WARD.

On arrival at the central station the King and Queen and Princess were received by Colonel Sir Walter Lawrence, under whose supervision the scheme of hospitals for wounded Indians had been carried out. Mr. W. B. Gentle, chief constable, attended their Majesties to their motor, and a circuitous drive via the front to the east end of the town brought the party to Kitchener's Hospital, which adjoins the race hill. Here their Majesties were received by Colonel Sir Bruce Seton, the commandant, and a large medical staff. About half an hour was spent in passing through the wards. The King expressed his admiration for the skill and ingenuity with which the various wards had been adapted to hospital needs, and the Queen was particularly astonished to hear that one of the most cosy apartments was formerly the workhouse chapel. Special attention was paid to the electrical appliances, which have proved wonderfully effective in the treatment of certain medical cases. Their Majesties smiled when told of the awe with which the Indians regard electric curative science, and their implicit faith in its virtues. The balcony arrangement outside some of the wards was also much commended. Before leaving this institution their Majesties spoke to many of the wounded soldiers.

The Royal visitors next drove to Old Manor House, Hove, where they honoured the Hon. Sir Sidney Greville by remaining to lunch. It was three o'clock before the Royal Pavilion was reached. Great crowds assembled in all the approaches to the marine palace, and there was much cheering, which was graciously acknowledged. The scene in the grounds was more picturesque and animated than on the previous visit of their Majesties in January last. Foliage and flowers were at their best, and the colouring was intensified by the brilliant sunshine. There had been much activity prior to the arrival. Groups of stalwart Indians had been brought from the auxiliary hospital at York-place School, and they fraternished eagerly with those of their comrades at the Pavilion who could get out on the lawns. Nearly all were the hospital blue coats, but there was diversity in the colour of their turbans, the few representatives of the Bengal Lancers being conspicuous by their gorgeous headress.

LOYALTY AND DEVOTION.

Only a small number of the wounded who were here in January remain, and the more recent arrivals were intensely desirous of seeing the King and Queen. Every man who could possibly hobble insisted upon going out to greet the Royal visitors. Physical pain, fatigue, the difficulties of movement were treated with indifference. Many poor fellows whose injuries were very serious managed to scramble out of the wards on to the terrace and at every window overlooking the grounds could be seen the eager faces of patients brought to the casements in wheeled chairs and couches. The very pathos of the scene seemed to accentuate the fine spirit of patriotism and loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign.

A guard of honour from the R.A.M.C. had been drawn up at the entrance to the Pavilion, and the Royal party were received by Colonel Macleod (Commandant) and the members of the Indian Medical Service. By this time the entourage was increased by many military officers. The Mayor of Brighton (Alderman J. L. Otter) was the only civic representative present in the gathering. The King and Queen passed between two lines of officers to the Dome and Corn Exchange, where they conversed with many sufferers unable to leave their beds, and his Majesty next walked on to the lawn, where the Indians were drawn up in a semi-circle, while the Queen and Princess spent some time in the main building, subsequently rejoining the central group in the grounds. His Majesty carried on an animated conversation with the recipients of honours, several of whom, being unable to stand, were accommodated with lawn chairs. The ceremony of the day was comparatively short. The King, after pinning on the decoration, shook hands with each man, and expressed a fervent hope that they would live long to bear the honours they had won.

Then, addressing those about him, his Majesty said the visit had afforded the utmost satisfaction and pleasure to himself, the Queen, and Princess. As the Royal visitors moved away from the lawn Colonel Macleod called for cheers, which the Indians gave with intense enthusiasm.

The Royal special train shortly afterwards left Brighton on the return to Farnborough.

FRANCE UNITED FOR VICTORY.

WAR MINISTRY CREDITS VOTED.

NO SECRET SESSION OF THE CHAMBER.

The French Chamber of Deputies ward to hold a secret session so voting by 539 to 1, the credits required for two additional under-secretaryships in the War Ministry. The suggestion put forup for the mistakes that had been committhat various questions affecting the war could be discussed, was not carried out.

The sitting opened with an eloquent speech by the Premier, M. Viviani. He urged the necessity of maintaining union between the Government and Parliament, and said the latter body, by its silent and effective labours, had rendered the greatest service to the country. Committees and Government had worked together to make up for the mistakes that had been comed, even at the worst times, that this necessary collaboration should be suspended. It had produced tangible results of which the country was well aware. Delays had been removed and imperfect methods set aside.

Some months ago it was decided to hold fewer public sittings and divert the work of Parliament to the committees. The latter had been given full information by the Government, which could not produce a single document more than it had laid before them; but if the Chamber considered it indispensable the Government would place it in possession of all the information it had supplied to the committees.

Turning to the general situation, M. Viviani said the French Republic had made great sacrifices to preserve peace. For forty years France, forgetting nothing, had borne the weight of a horrible wound in her side. While devoting itself to works of peace, the Republic had taken military measures for its own defence, and, as General Joffre had said, the Republic could be proud of the armies it had prepared.

The army had been fashioned after the image of modern ideas. The Republic had given it not only numerical strength but the moral power of equality, the cult of justice and the hatred of oppression. In the hour of danger all the children of France were reconciled in these high principles, without which there would be no free men, but only mercenaries on the field of battle.

COUNTRY IN UNISON.

"I know," continued the Premier, "that the German Press talks about our dissensions. There are divergences, in word and thought, which are the accompaniment of liberty and the outcome of the traditions of the French Revolution. There would be a fatal divergence of any community in France, however, small, thought of concluding a premature peace. I know of no Frenchmen who are not agreed upon the object in view and ready to renew the oath that we will not end the struggle until we have ensured the triumph of right, prevented the recurrence of such crimes, restored the territorial integrity of heroic Belgium, and retaken our Alsace and our Lorraine."

"Our adversaries thought our country was undermined by dissensions that could not be cured. They have seen men of all parties and all beliefs do their military and their human duty—the one in hastening to the frontier, and the other in rising up for right and liberty. They will see Parliament covering our heroic Army with its respect and surrounding it with every care, from the soldiers up to the highest commanders, whose duty and whose only desire is to remain outside politics."

M. Viviani concluded by saying that, at times like these, Parliament must show its confidence in the Government, not by an ephemeral motion but by supporting it with heart and soul. There could be no half measures. The Government must be either upheld or turned out of office.

The Premier's speech was frequently applauded, and a proposal to have the full report placarded throughout the country was unanimously agreed to.

The only pronounced opposition to the Cabinet came from M. Accambray, who maintained that the Minister for War was unfitted for his office.

WOMEN'S WORK IN WAR.

Miss Violet Markham, in the "Women's Trade Union Review," insists on the desirability of properly organising women's work in the war. "It is clear to-day," she writes, "that if the war is to be won, women will have to play an unprecedented part in industry by setting free men in various directions—not only for service in the field, but for expediting the manufacture of munitions of war too heavy for women personally to undertake." National organisation will be necessary if full advantage is to be taken of the ability of the women, and that organisation must safeguard the conditions under which women toil. The workers themselves must keep a tight hand upon all the arrangements made. For ourselves we agree both with the necessity of utilising women and the wisdom of doing so on lines which will not lead to vast industrial disturbance after the war. The chief contribution to the strength of Germany to-day we believe to lie in the fact that it is making far more use of its women in industry, and if we in this country are to release large numbers of men beyond those already taken for the war, the only way is to call upon the women for work they have not hitherto undertaken.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

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MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S MODESTY.

The Peking Press has recently burst into an earnest discussion of the comparative merits of the Republican and Monarchical systems of government, says the Peking correspondent of "The Times" cabling on August 23.

The campaign was opened by announcements that a society had been formed for the purpose of advocating the restoration of Monarchical government in China, its leading members being members of the Council which will soon be engaged in drafting a permanent Constitution. An American professor of Constitutional History has been imported to substantiate the view that the richer Imperial garments would suit China better than the plainer Republican robe. An up-to-date diplomatist has also been hastily dispatched to Mexico to paint a harrowing picture of the fate of Republics.

Other circumstances indicate that the inspired propaganda is designed either to sound the readiness of the country to accept Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor, or actually to prepare it for his ascension of the Throne forthwith.

Yuan Shih-kai displays repugnance for the idea, remembers many oaths which render the assumption of the purple impossible, asserts that none of his sons is fitted even for non-commissioned rank in the Army, and is credited with saying only yesterday that, if short-sighted people force such an unrighteous course upon him he will be compelled to seek refuge in a foreign land.

SUPPORT OF THE ARMY SECURED.

There has not yet been time for the provinces to express their feelings, but, as most of the important military commanders recently visited Peking, it may be assumed that the support of the Army has been secured. Certain provinces are bound to disapprove, and the Revolutionary Party, which secured the establishment of the Republic, will be filled with bitterness. In view of the military power of the Government, however, it seems improbable that the step obviously contemplated would be actively opposed.

Foreigners are divided in opinion, some thinking that what must come might as well come now. Others believe that anything likely to destroy the present calm would be a mistake. What is obvious is that the administration of China to-day is exceedingly rotten. Reform is conspicuous by its absence and corruption by its increase. Disastrous floods, largely due to official neglect and incompetence, are causing widespread ruin. The capital of the country is being accumulated at the Treaty ports owing to lack of confidence in the Government. The financial position is precarious.

Despite this sorry outlook it may be admitted that the Government is stronger than at any time since the revolution. But this strength is largely due to foreign support, both moral and financial, and many foreigners will be disappointed if Yuan Shih-kai uses it for personal aggrandisement while his work in the country is so manifestly behindhand.

INDIAN PRISONERS AT RUHLEBEN.

DOING AS WELL AS THEY COULD.

A little more light is thrown on the life of Indian prisoners of war in Germany says the "Indiaman," by a letter from Mr K. M. Gwynn, of Redhill, now interned at Ruhleben, to his solicitor, Mr. T. Bacon Phillips, in which he describes the conditions at that camp. It will be seen from Mr. Gwynn's account that the prisoners of war have been doing their best to live up to the standard of Ruhleben, the literal translation of which is "restful." He says: "There are over 4,000 of us here, all types and classes, from University men to Indians. The camp is situated on a trotting race-course, and the stables and loft are our dwelling places. I share one of the horse boxes with five others. This abode is our sleeping-room and dining-room. It is three and a half yards square. In the centre of the racing track there is a plot of land which, by the Governor's permission, we have rented for £50 the season. . . . . Our spirits are kept up by debating and dramatic societies. We have turned the grand stand into a theatre, and the restaurant counter takes the place of the stage. Such plays as 'Charley's Aunt,' 'As You Like It,' etc., have been given. The costumes are made in the camp from crepe, cotton, and thread. Some old cardboard boxes, biscuit tins, string and glue made a dress for a Roman Emperor. It would surprise the ladies at home what can be done. The cost of dresses for eight ladies in a revue chorus ran up a bill of ten marks each. Our library started with eighty-three books. We have now a catalogue of over 4,000, and on an average 256 books are lent out daily. A camp school has been formed, and it does good work. Boxing takes place three times a week in the evenings, and some lively bouts are witnessed. The destitute receive five marks a week from our Government to enable them to buy such things as butter, sugar, etc., at our canteen. Of course, they sign a paper promising to pay later."

It is reported from Moulmein three prisoners confined in jail there escaped on Sunday morning by sawing the bars of their cells. As collusion is suspected, some jail warders are under arrest.

The fugitives are still at large.

Calicut was on fete on Saturday evening owing to the arrival of the new Zamorin at Pallipuram. The leading citizens received the Zamorin on the platform and a splendid procession with traditional paraphernalia wended its way from the railway station to Mankavu Palace through decorated streets. As a result of the Court of Wards taking up the management of the Zamorin's state, the Zamorin's College at Calicut, managed for nearly half a century by the Zamorin and a local Committee, is to be placed under the Director of Public Instruction.

LINKED TO DEAD MEN.

GRIM INCIDENT OF ALPINE FIGHTING.

Mr. M. H. Donohoe has paid a visit to the Italian troops on the Austrian Alps, and sends a message to the "Daily Chronicle."

It is a long, climb, he says, from the base camp to the outposts of the Alpini carefully concealed amongst the snow. Somewhere in front in that barren waste of snow an Austrian Jager battalion was also seeking shelter and concealment. Day in and day out there is at least an affair of patrols. Roped together, an Italian patrol will go out to attempt to discover what the enemy is about.

On the previous day a scouting party belonging to the regiment which received me so hospitably in their dug-outs on the other side of the——glacier had, at sunrise, come in contact with a reconnoitring patrol of the enemy. Both sides dropped to cover in the deep unyielding snow. The Alpini proved themselves the better marksmen, and several of the enemy were killed. Roped together in sections, the surviving Austrians, before they could retreat, had to cut away their encumbering dead.

The two leading sections were all dead, and in the third Austrian section, one lagged at the end of the sharp, short-lived conflict found himself linked to three dead comrades. He cut the hempen bonds which bound him, and, running the gauntlet of Italian fire, succeeded in making good his escape, doubling like a hunted chamois over the snow field and down the treacherous face of the glacier, terror lending wings to his feet.

FROZEN WASTES.

The Italian Alpini spend twenty-four hours on end amidst the desolation of these frozen wastes. Then they lower themselves down the steep mountain side, being relieved by a fresh regimental contingent.

Up amongst these Alpine heights the air is so clear and so favourable to sound carrying that the human voice seems to take unto itself the special qualities of a long distance telephone. Hours before I reached the main lines of outposts, and as I crawled from crag to crag, ever mounting higher, in company with two Italian officers, the voices of the men in the snow trenches, at one moment 5,000ft. above me, reached me with a clearness and a firmness of timbre which made it difficult for me to realise that I was still many weary hours distant from my destination at the highest point of the glacier.

RAMAZAN AT WOKING.

Over 400 Moslems assembled at the Mosque at Woking on Friday, August 20, from all parts of England to celebrate the festival of Eid-ul-Fitr, the termination of the month of Ramazan, writes the "Indiaman." The crowd of Arabs, Persians, Hindus and Moslems jostling one another made a most picturesque scene, which was enhanced a little later when fifty Mohammedan soldiers, some of them back from the front wounded, marched up to take part in the festival. They were, of course, in khaki, and as prayers may not be offered in soiled garments, almost all of them found it necessary to change into white garments.

As the mosque was too small for the worshippers, an adjournment was made to the spacious lawn, where the Imam, Maulvi Sadr-ud-din, led the prayers, at the conclusion of which he delivered two addresses. The first was in English, and referred to the universal character of the festival, which was being celebrated at that moment in all parts of the world in which Mohammedans were living. Then, in Hindustani, the Imam urged the soldiers to give themselves entirely to the cause for which they were fighting, and not to lose grip of that aim even when under shell fire from the enemy.

The usual Friday prayers followed the close of the discourse, and afterwards each man turned to his neighbour, and, embracing him, exclaiming, "Salaam aleikoum," and receiving the greeting, "Alaikoum salaam." The rest of the day, after lunch, was spent in conversation and enjoyment. The festival continued throughout Sunday, the time being mainly spent in calling upon friends to give "Bairam greetings" and good wishes.

The date of the Viceroy's visit to Naini Tal will be in the middle of October and not during the current month, as was incorrectly stated a few days ago.

In connection with the Barrackpur dacoity case an arrest has been made at Khulna, some articles were found and police investigation is going on.

The further hearing of the case in which Bipin Bihary Ganguly was charged with having committed a dacoity in the Grand Trunk Road, Agarpara, was resumed on Saturday before the special Commissioners in Calcutta. Kalachand deposed that he saw the dacoits running, one of whom showed him a revolver. Cross-examined he said that he did not tell anybody that the dacoits had shown him a revolver before he was examined by the police. Some more formal witnesses were examined, after which the Court rose for the day.

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The Perils of Pauline

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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a very brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hick's a racetrack man, whispers a suggestion to Owen but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least. Hicks and Owen introduce a reformed pirate, who tells Pauline of hidden treasure, and they take passage to the island of Nassau to recover the treasure. Harry manages to get on board the yacht disguised as a half-breed cook.

Continued from Monday.

CHAPTER VIII.

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"The trouble is you have no respect for a potato, Filipo. You pay no attention to the little things that count so much in cooking—just as they do in life. You slash the poor thing to pieces, very wastefully, and then you boil it only long enough to hurt its feelings. It isn't any good to anyone after that."

Pauline was endeavoring to explain the rudiments of the culinary art to the cook, who listened with a manner of self-abasement.

"Peel potato nice, good," he apologized. "Then peel um pirate. Filipo want to peel pirate; boil him just half—hurt him feelings. That's how."

"Oh, I see. But I think you do Mr. Boyd a great injustice, Filipo. He has consented to come all the way from New York with us and take command of our boat and find the buried treasure, and"——

"Buried potatoes," snapped Filipo with a sudden reversion to his unimpaired English.

"Well, at least you understand about tomorrow's breakfast now, don't you?"

"Yes, mem. Boil um eggs to death; no peel 'um."

"No, no, no, Filipo—boil them two minutes and a half. Here, take my watch and go by that."

As Filipo took the tiny diamond-scarred timepiece from Pauline's hand there was a sound as of some one choking at the top of the steps.

The cook sprang to the deck, but there was no one in sight. He returned to Pauline, while Blinky Boyd, gasping more from astonishment than fear, reeled up to Owen and Hicks on the forward deck.

"She's gone clean crazy," he panted. "She treats that there cook as if he was a nat'ral human man instid of a sea-rovin' gorilla, worse'n the one I beat in Afriky."

"No more gorillas for a while," Blinky," commanded Hicks. "What's happened now?"

" he's gone an' guv him her jooled watch to boil eggs by," said the pirate.

"By George, we WILL have to do something with that fellow," muttered Hicks to Owen as they walked away. "Did you see what he dropped at dinner—and grabbed up again?"

"Yes," said Owen.

"You must be very careful of it, Filipo."

"Yes, mem; boil 'um long time; stick fork in, see when soft."

"No!"

Pauline caught the watch from him. "You DON'T boil the watch at ALL, Filipo. You boil the eggs and look at the watch. Can you tell time, Filipo?"

"Yes, mem."

"How long is an hour?"

"Peel potatoes—hour is ver' ver' long. Talk to ship's lady—whist!—hour is no time," answered Filipo with upcast hands.

Again she eyed him through her long lashes a little askance. He was rather subtle, this half-breed cook, for one who could not even boil an egg.

"I will let you have the watch, Filipo," she said gravely, "but you must give it back to me. It is one of the most precious things I have. It was given to me by—Filipo, were you ever in love with a girl?"

"Su-u-ure, Mem!" replied the cook with sudden enthusiasm. "Love daughter big American—no love me. Big American daughter start from Nassau—get buried treasure—not!"

"Filipo, where do you get all your New York slang?"

"Big American daughter, she sling slang—good," said Filipo.

"Why did you fall in love with her?"

"Nice girl—no eat much, no scold cook, 10 talk about potatoes—just big fool 'bout buried treasure."

"What do you think love is?"

"Love—huh!" grunted the cook. "I like girl; girl no like me. Chase all 'round world—no good."

"That watch was given to me by the man I love, Filipo," said Pauline. "You won't—boil it—or anything, will you?"

"Only two minutes, one half—stick fork in, see what time is"——

"I will get breakfast, Filipo. You may give me back the watch."

"Good," he said. "You get up 4 o'clock morning. Filipo sleep. Good."

"DO suthin' to him"—Blinky Boyd was fuming in the wake of Owen and Hicks on their stroll updeck. "Do everythin' to him; make 'im walk the old board; draw'n quarter 'im. Didn't he attempt me life an' ain't he at present engaged in stealin' the fambly jools?"

"Well, have you got any ideas?" asked Owen.

"The first thing," whispered Blinky, "is to git him under the in-Floo-ence of licker. They never was no cook could stand up agin' the disgraceful habit o' takin' too much and doin' too little. Get 'im under the in-Floo-ence."

"And then what?"

"Then—well, ain't they a lot o' good blue water floatin' around atop the fishes? Ain't they some accommodatin' sharks swimmin' atop the water. Or ain't they?"

"That's a bit crude—just to throw a man overboard—for nothing, said Owen, willing to arouse Boyd's anger.

"Fer nothin'? Didn't he insult the master o' this ship. Ain't he tried to starve us to death? Fer wot kind o' nothin', says I." Boyd smote his caving chest in emphasis of his accusations.

"And he would have the diamond watch on him—in case he should be picked up," suggested Hicks quietly.

"That's so," said Owen. "He would have been swimming to shore with the stolen watch—and drowned."

"But, of course, he WOULD swim to shore, unless—well, it's a case of making sure beforehand. We could persuade him to go in and try to kill Blinky here while Blinky's asleep—then rush in and finish him. Even Pauline was a witness to the attack he made on Blinky this afternoon."

The pirate's glowing countenance suddenly went white.

"Not this trip," he said fervently. "I ain't goin' to kill no man in a trap like that. I'm goin' to see it done fair and square in the open—with plenty o' drink in 'im an' 'is conscience clear. I wouldn't see no man die with murder in 'is heart—fer me."

"I don't like it," said Owen nervously. "I don't like the idea of doing too much. We've got one big piece of work to do—that concerns HER." He nodded in the direction of the cabin. "D'ye mean to say we can't get a poor half-breed cook off this boat without killing him? Why not discharge him?"

Hicks uttered a grim chuckle. "I must say I never thought of that. Get a boat manned, will you, Boyd, and we'll put him ashore within half an hour."

"All hands for'ard," bellowed the pirate's voice. The "all hands" were Owen, Hicks, the pirate and Pauline.

"Why all hands? Can't you handle the cook yourself?" said Owen.

"Not to put THAT cook ashore—ye need a navy," said Boyd.

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright,

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

Backed by Owen and Hicks, he moved to the cabin.

"You, cook, there—ye're fired. Get off the boat. Yer kerriage waits," he cried down at the busy Filipo.

Filipo shuffled almost meekly toward the speaker. He saw the skiff alongside and Hicks and Owen near by.

"Grab 'im," ordered the pirate. "Here's the irons." He produced a pair of rusty handcuffs that had been brought along, among other ominous-looking junk, to impress Pauline.

But Filipo was not "fired" yet. With a sudden long-distance lunge he knocked down the pirate, who thought he was at a safe distance. But Hicks, who was well schooled in street-fight tactics, thoughtfully stuck out a leg and tripped the cook, who fell upon the groaning Boyd. Boyd, though down, was by no means "out," and held Filipo tight while Owen and Hicks slipped on the handcuffs.

"Now to the boat with 'im an' dump 'im ashore wherever it looks hottest an' ungriest."

"Yah," he snarled in the face of the prostrate cook,' "ye don't interfere no more with the capting of this here vessel. I hopes ye"——

But his sentence was cut short, or rather it ended in a shriek of pain and fright, as the cook, suddenly swinging himelf from his shoulders, landed a terrifically propelled right foot in the pirate's middle.

He was pinned down again the next moment, but Boyd's yell had penetrated to the cabin.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Harry Revealsto Pauline His Disguise as a Half-Breed Cook—and They Suddenly Discover That a Clock-Work Bomb is Hidden on the Yacht.

"What is the matter—who is hurt?" cried Pauline, rushing to the group on deck.

"We have had to order this fellow put ashore. He has twice attacked Boyd, and besides he is useless as a cook," explained Owen.

"You will assuredly do nothing of the sort," announced Pauline. "You will take those horrid iron things right off and set him free."

"But, my dear Miss Marvin, he is a desperate man. It is dangerous"——

"What did we come here for but to get into danger?" cried Pauline. "Besides, Filipo is the most interesting person on the ship. I have just devoted a chapter to him in my book, and if you think I'm going to spoil my book because Mr. Boyd gets hurt, or the potatoes aren't done, you're much mistaken."

Owen obediently knelt and unlocked the clumsy handcuffs.

"You are free, Filipo," said Pauline with the air of a proud princess releasing a serf.

"No fired?" grunted Filipo. "Too bad. Bum job."

"Now go back to the kitchen, and promise not to strike Mr. Boyd any more."

"No hit 'um. Boil 'um three minutes; stick fork in 'um," said the cook with a cannibal glare at the still writhing pirate.

He shuffled off to his pots and pans. Blinky scrambled to his bunk, and Pauline retired to elaborate the fascinating character of Filipo in another chapter of her book of adventure.

She wrote until far into the night. At last she felt she was achieving what the editors had said she lacked—experience. And though no desperate adventure had yet crossed her path, she felt sure that many a one was near at hand—out there across the blue, starlit dark and the rolling bay.

She did not realize how late it was when at last she put down her pen and moved with soft, slippered steps to the door of the cabin.

Over the great vault of the heavens the stars were sprinkled like silver dust. The boat rolled softly dreamily on the listless waters. A cool breeze scented with the fragrance of the spicy land cooled her brow. She realized that her little stateroom had been very stuffy. It was beautiful here in the hushed night alone. She moved out on deck.

They had come to anchor for the night off St. Andrew, and the few faint lights of the town tinged the scene with life.

Pauline was thinking of Harry. It would have been nice if he were here—now, in the moonlight—just for this evening. Of course if he were a regular member of the party, he would spoil the trip by his grumpiness, and probably prevent them from finding any treasure at all. But Harry was a good companion—usually, and Pauline was getting a little tired of the company on the yacht.

The night was so still that even her light footstep could be heard on the deck. And she was surprised to here a muffled hail from some invisible craft astern.

As she moved to the rail—her tall form in the yachting suit standing out plainly in the moonlight—she saw a small boat scurry away. She thought she recognized their own small boat—the one the yacht towed and she quickly made sure that this was true.

The boat was missing. Pauline turned toward the cabin to rouse the others for a real pirate chase, when she was silenced and stunned by the sight of Filipo, the cook, staggering out of the galley, with his bearded chin drooping on his breast, his knees swaying under him, his arms weaving cubist caricatures in the air and his voice raised in unintelligible song.

He was quickly followed by the Pirate, who, to Pauline's amazement actually presented a picture of sobriety in contrast to Filipo.

But on seeing her, Boyd looked frightened.

"They have stolen the skiff," cried Pauline.

"No, Miss," said Boyd; "they was four of 'em come aboard in one boat, an' we let 'em take ourn ashore to bring a double load o' supplies."

Pauline was grievously disappointed. She turned her wrath upon the musical and meandering Filipo.

"Filipo!" she demanded. "Go to bed at once."

For answer he reeled toward her.

"Cook boiled—boiled three minute," he said.

Then with a lurch he fell sprawling at her feet.

Boyd had started back to the cabin in haste and excitement. Pauline's first instinct was to leave the inebriated man, but pity mastered her and she stooped to lift him.

He sprang to his feet without her aid. His blue eyes looked clearly into hers. His body towered again to its commanding height as it had done when he was about to finish the Pirate.

He stopped and spoke rapidly, sharply in her ear. There was no pigeon chatter. It was straight English.

But as the door of the cabin opened again and Boyd came out, the tall form sank into itself, the knees began to rock the arms to weave and, staggering back up the deck, he disappeared in the cabin.

Pauline stood stupefied. She had been so startled by the sudden transformation of the man that she had hardly understood his strident words.

Only one thing she could remember. He had commanded her to go to bed and bar her door. She obeyed that command.

She could not sleep at first. It seemed that hours had passed when a sound outside her door brought her to her feet in alarm.

She moved to the door and softly opened it. Across the threshold lay Filipo, wide awake.

"Go to bed," he said. Again she obeyed and this time she slept.

The next morning passed under a strain of tense excitement on the yacht. Everything seemed outwardly as usual. The skiff had been restored to its place astern. The Pirate was intoxicated; the cook sober. But there was the threat of trouble in the air, Pauline felt—in the attitude of all the men, even of Owen and Hicks.

The Pirate showed a strange new tendency to make friends with Filipo.

"Can you steer, cook?" he asked after the latter had announced that dinner was ready.

"Yes" said Filipo.

"All right, take the wheel and keep her as she's going till we round that point ahead there."

Filipo took the wheel and the others descended to find the cabin table set. There was a prodigious amount of fried steak and boiled potatoes as the main part of the meal. To their dismay they found the steak had been fried to death and was as tough as leather. A wail of sorrow arose when the potatoes proved to be so hard that Pauline doubted if they had been boiled more than three minutes.

The "Pirate," whose table manners savored of the forecastle, tried a biscuit and found it as hard as stone and almost as heavy. In his anger he hurled it at the side of the cabin and was horrified to see it go through the boat's side. He did not know that the biscuit happened to strike a hole that had been temporarily stopped up with putty and paint. He turned speechless to the others and saw Hicks lift a biscuit on high about to dash it onto the cabin floor.

With instant presence of mind he seized the arm of Hicks, and in a hoarse voice shouted:

"Don't do that, you'll sink the ship. Look what mine did."

They all gazed in amazement at the ragged aperture in the side of the cabin through which the sparkling waters of the Atlantic could be seen dancing past. The sailor's surprise turned to indignation. He rose to his feet, thumped his fist against the carlines of the cabin and made a speech.

"Of all the crimes that has been did to the poor sailor man this is the worst. I've sailed before the mast near forty years and I've eaten some terrible grub. The worst stuff on earth is fed to sailors. I've seen pilot bread that you had to watch or it would walk off, 'salt horse' that made men turn on their officers and mutiny. I've lived on chop sueyed rats in Shang-ai, fried spiders on the Pampas and swallowed infusorial earth with the Worton niggers. I've put down seal blubber without a kick and gnawed the tops off my boots in the Arctic ice, but dod rot my keelson if I ever hoisted anything the like of this into my face. I won't stand it. I mutiny."

Pauline quelled the mutiny by pointing out that this was his own expedition, and he couldn't very well mutiny against himself. His suggestion to murder the cook was also voted down and Pauline agreed to take charge of the cooking. Bread and butter, canned boned chicken and sliced peaches served to appease their hunger before returning to the deck. Then in sepulchral tones they ordered Filipo to descend and eat what he had cooked.

Events moved swiftly that afternoon. Owen, peering in the galley porthole beheld the disguised cook remove his wig to wash his face and recognized the curly light hair of Harry. About four o'clock the launch tied up to the landing at the small village of St. Andrew. There Owen had opportunity to reveal his discovery of Harry's presence to the other two conspirators. They were frightened at first but soon agreed that it was a fine chance to get rid of both at the same time.

The pirate confided to them that he had brought a clock work bomb along and had it in his bag. A few minutes' discussion brought forth a simple plan.

Owen sent the disguised Harry with a bucket in search of a spring and Pauline was already hunting strange flowers among the palms and creepers. This left the conspirators free to place the bomb under the cabin floor boards, a matter which Owen attended to himself. It was set to explode two hours later. Pauline and Filipo were then summoned and told that there were comfortable lodgings and a good meal obtainable at a village just the other side of the long narrow point of land. If Pauline and Boyd and Filipo would go around in the launch Owen and Hicks would climb through the jungle and get there in time to have a meal all ready upon the boat's arrival. The two parties separated and all was quiet for some time Pauline sat on deck with the pirate endeavoring to engage him in conversation. But he grew surlier and surlier in his answers, looking frequently at his watch and often stopping below for a drink.

After about an hour and three-quarters Pauline became a little frightened at his behavior and descended to the cabin. There was the cook reading a cook book, evidently his own. The moment Pauline was out of sight the pirate hoaved a sigh of relief and abandoned the wheel. Stepping softly to the stern he pulled in the small boat which was towing astern, leaped in adroitly and cut it adrift.

"Filipo," said Pauline, "you told us you were a good cook."

"Yes, senorita, I thought I was,"

"Have you ever cooked before?"

"No, but I have a cook book which tells you how every one may be a cook. I thought——"

Filipo did not finish his sentence. His eyes were roving around the cabin in search of something and Pauline was looking very hard at him.

"What's that ticking sound?" inquired the cook. He went to the cabin clock and listened. No, it wasn't that. Pauline could hear it, too, and it wasn't her tiny watch. Filipo made a search of the cabin and finally located the sound under the floor. A moment more and he had laid bare the pirate's bomb. He leaped on deck and took in at a glance that the pirate had left in the only boat.

In another instant he was below again, tearing off his wig.

"Polly, it's I. There's an infernal machine ticking here ready to blow us up."

He tried to lift up the bomb, but it was wedged fast.

"Harry, for Heaven sake what do you mean?"

"I'll tell you in a minute in the water as soon as we have jumped overboard. Come."

He seized Pauline, carried her up on deck.

"Where's Mr. Boyd?"

"Gone. Take this," answered Harry, putting a life preserver around her.

"Now, will you jump or shall I throw you overboard? One, two, three."

"I'll jump," said Pauline and with arms around each other they leaped into the warm ocean. On went the white launch serene and unruffled by the desertion of its crew. In answer to Pauline's demand for explanation Harry only answered:

"Wait."

Finally it came.

A belch of flame shot up from the launch driving a column of smoke far into the sky, where it spread out and formed a majestic ring which floated and curled for many moments. A concussion reached them through the water and another in the air smote their ears.

The after part of the launch rode on the waters for a moment and then disappeared. Finally a succession of waves tossed them and passed on.

"What does it mean?" gasped the girl.

"Insanity—sheer, downright insanity. That wretch of a 'pirate' was a crazy man. He placed that bomb, intending to kill all of us. And Owen deserves a sound thrashing for having anything to do with such a murderous lunatic."

"I think you're rather hard on Owen, Harry," said Pauline. "Of course, we all know that pirates aren't nice persons—but nobody could foresee that the man was crazy."

"Well, perhaps. But don't talk, we have a mile and a half swim to shore."

They were spared that ordeal by the Silurian liner Caradoc. Arrayed in borrowed clothes they were notified of a second rescue and came out on deck in time to behold in the dusk of evening the "pirate." He was relating to an admiring throng how he had stuck by the burning ship till it exploded. He had actually been blown into the air and had fallen by good luck into the little boat.

"It's a lie," said Harry in the old man's cackling voice. The "pirate" heard the voice of the old man and saw the face and the blond hair of Harry.

It was too much for his evil and murderous mind to bear. With a shriek he hurled himself over the rail into the sea. The Caradoc stopped and searched, but no trace of the "pirate" could be found.

(To be continued).

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